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26 September 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BELGIAN AFRICAN POLICY EXAMINED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Feb-Mar 85 pp 15-16

[Article by A. B.]

[Text] Belgium's current African policy was drafted on the basis of a fundamental document submitted to all members of Parliament in February 1984. Using that text, the government outlined the main premises of that policy in June 1983, which it had passed in May 1984. The final document¹ was made public for the purpose of "making our African policy," which we propose to summarize here, "well-known, both in Belgium and abroad."

Although Belgium had been present in Africa for over a century, it had never previously sought to formulate a precise overall approach for the entire African continent. Today, conscious that it must concentrate on a limited number of sectors of activity, it has made Africa one of the main pillars of its foreign policy, alongside the European Communities and the Atlantic Alliance.

Until June 1960, Belgium's action was quite naturally concentrated on its old colony of the Congo and the territories under tutelage of Rwanda-Urundi. Since that time, there has been a shift and the government now intends to have a policy that will extend to all Africa, in the northern and southern Sahara. The purpose of that policy is above all to consider, while respecting each of its partners, the interest of the African countries and that of Belgium, which wants to project a positive image on the continent, particularly that of a country with no imperialist, financial and social ambitions and whose membership in larger units -- the Twelve, for example -- provides it with international influence and definite means of action.

Principles

In this perspective, a certain number of principles have been defined. We have just seen that Belgium's policy on Africa was to be addressed to the entire continent, but while being careful not to forget the links existing between the latter and the Arab world, so as to implement trilateral projects while being concerned not to interfere in the affairs of the African countries. Furthermore, competition between European countries in Africa is to be avoided. Concerning investment in particular, Africa is big enough for everyone! This is why one of the main bases of Belgian-African relations postulates specific action for their geographic diversification. The phenomenon was already

largely engaged before 1983, but accelerated, resulting in a scattered effort not characteristic of Africa alone, but of all developing countries aided by Belgium.

For example, Zaire, Belgium's main partner with respect to cooperation, has seen its credits decline substantially for 10 years in terms of the percentage of overall bilateral aid. The "Record of Activities of the Secretary of State for Cooperation on Development" for June 1983 to November 1984 emphasized: "Just as it seems normal to have diversified our aid and to have given up concentrating the essential portion of that aid to Zaire, it also appears proper not to disengage further from that country.... Why leave a country that experiences immense problems, which we know well, and go to other regions with equally serious problems but with which we are much less familiar and which do not represent the same geopolitical and economic stakes for Belgium and West Europe?"

With respect to Burundi and Rwanda, former territories under Belgian tutelage, programs of action are considered as having reached "a balanced cruising speed." Concerning these two countries, Xavier-Francois de Donnea called attention to the fact that Belgian cooperation must not be solely limited to financing the operating expenditures of projects completed by Belgium. One must henceforth seek out intervention that would create internal benefits for the projects in order to provide operating funds and thus achieve financial autonomy at the end of the technical assistance project (self-supporting actions).

Implementation

Based on the major principles defined above, Belgium is continuing its African policy on three levels: bilateral, the level of the Europe of the Twelve and multilateral. In the past 20 years, the latter has expanded more and more, without its being a matter of taking the place of bilateral relations, which make it possible to achieve the objective of diversification of which we have just spoken.

And yet, to reduce the scattering already observed, on 31 March 1985, as one can see in the proposed budget concerning credits for cooperation to development, cooperation sections in Africa now numbered only 14, compared with 22 in 1983, with the establishment of these sections responsible for ensuring continuing liaison between the AGCD [General Administration for Development Cooperation] projects, to be linked to the volume of such projects and their financial impact, which was not always the case.

Regarding policy at the level of the EEC, Belgium, in the avant-garde of European integration, remains attached to this process more than ever and hopes to help promote a truly European image and policy. This is true of the world as a whole, but even more so with respect to Africa thanks to the Lome conventions and the special relations established by the EEC with North African countries.

The criteria based on which action has developed are first of all the desire and needs of the countries involved. From this standpoint, the PMA [expansion unknown] are to have priority. This is already generally so, particularly regarding the countries of the Sahel, for which a special budget article is reserved for Belgian aid in the region since 1977.

One of the essential aspects of bilateral relations with African countries is obviously that of cooperation and development, and it is the desire of the Belgian Government that such cooperation help the people as directly and as immediately as possible, particularly in the areas of agriculture and food, hygiene, transport and communications, considered to have priority.

With respect to economic development on the whole, Belgium's financial action may take diverse forms: government-to-government loans, participation in development banks, the creation of counterpart funds representing the value of products supplied in local currency. To do so, Belgium set up a new tool in August 1981, the Development Cooperation Fund, managed by the AGCD, which can in particular take out shares in joint ventures or public companies and in national or regional development banks. Its creation responds to the aspirations of the developing countries which wish to obtain an increased share of world industrial production and to the desire of the Belgian private sector to see the government adopt provisions making it possible to support productive investments in the Third World. Previously, in fact, Belgium's performance in direct investments appeared to be inadequate and it seemed necessary to innovate, insofar as these investments truly contribute to overseas economic and social development. Private enterprise, given the large mass of projects underway, is deemed to have cardinal importance, whether it be that of the ONG [nongovernmental organization] or of enterprises. Because of the lag in the execution of projects, the report delivered on behalf of the Development Cooperation Commission before the Senate in May 1985 emphasized the AGCD's need to transfer execution tasks to the ONG and the private sector.

Another important element in Belgium's African policy, given the worsening food crisis, was the establishment in 1983 of a Survival Fund for the Third World, endowed with program authorizations of 10 billion Belgian francs, not to be taken from the regular cooperation budgets. It is designed to finance long-term actions within the framework of food strategies and integrated development operations in regions struck by malnutrition and hunger. Belgium was one of the first industrialized countries to understand -- the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa was not set up until 1984 -- that outside of emergency food aid, which does not reach those for whom it is destined, the peasant had to be helped to produce. Establishment of the fund began in 1984 with 200 million Belgian francs and would continue with 400 million in 1985.

In its conclusion, the document "Belgium's African Policy" emphasized that, based on precise objectives and guided by principles allowing no ambiguity, action vis-a-vis what is still called the "Third World" and, within that framework, vis-a-vis Africa, was to be inspired by a double concern: "an idealist and humanitarian concern and a practical and realistic concern."

It would henceforth be an obligation for Belgium, which considers it its sacred duty to fight hunger, sickness and underdevelopment in general in the PMA, to devote to them and to Africa in particular a specific percentage of its assistance on the most favorable and most unselfish terms.

¹ "Belgium's African Policy," texts and documents, Collection Idees et Etudes, No 322, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Commerce and Cooperation for Development, Brussels, 1984.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Feb-Mar 85 pp 19-21

[Article by Yves Dricot]

[Text] Belgium devotes 25 billion Belgian francs, or .6 percent of its GNP, to public aid to development. To reach this overall sum, the authorities and citizens have set up a series of political, administrative and technical tools. This article proposes to take a rapid look at public and private cooperation organizations. Naturally, there is no space here to go into the details of their objectives and operation.

Political Organs

For some 20 years, all successive governments have had a minister specifically responsible for cooperation to development, but in certain Cabinets, this responsibility is delegated to a secretary of state under the minister of foreign relations. This minister or secretary of state is the main cooperation official, in charge of laying the foundations of government policy on the matter and of ensuring its application in all areas, including bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

The minister or secretary of state in charge of cooperation, like all his colleagues, naturally participates in the work of the Cabinet (or government council made up of ministers and secretaries of state). For the allocation of major public contracts and budgetary control, he must submit his proposals to the ministerial committees of the budget and finance. Finally, he participates in the work of the ministerial committee on foreign policy that must rule on economic and financial aspects of government policy on all questions in which the foreign policy aspect is predominant. This latter committee includes ministers of foreign relations, foreign trade, national defense, finance, cooperation, justice, agriculture and economic affairs, meeting with the prime minister.

The point around which cooperation policy revolves, the minister of cooperation nevertheless controls approximately only 60 percent of public aid to development (APD). Other ministries participate directly in this APD, either in a more marginal manner (National Defense, National Education), or in a way that is often unrecognized, but nevertheless impressive, in the case of the Ministry of Finance. With nearly 29 percent of the total APD in 1983,

the minister of finance plays a principal role. He intervenes for reimbursement of the colonial debt, the construction of Belgian participation in development banks and above all, in government-to-government loans. Such loans are submitted to the ministerial committee of foreign economic relations, made up of 11 ministers, including the minister of cooperation for development.

There is also another official organ specially devoted to cooperation: the Advisory Cooperation Council, set up in 1962 (and modified in its operation in 1971 and 1977). As its name indicates, this council is not endowed with real powers. Headed by a prominent person from the political or economic world, it includes representatives of the ONG [nongovernmental organizations], employers, trade unions and other experts named because of their particular competence. Every year, the minister must consult the council on his proposed activity report and on the major budget options. The council may also express opinions, recommendations or wishes on a given aspect of cooperation. Each year, the Advisory Council must submit a report evaluating Belgian cooperation to the legislative chambers.

Administration

In Belgium, cooperation is the province of the General Administration for Development Cooperation (AGCD). From the top of one of the tallest towers in Brussels, the AGCD overlooks the capital, but this is not the cause of the particular attention it receives from politicians and certain journalists, even if its budget of from 15 to 16 billion Belgian francs is, in the final analysis, small change if one compares it with Public Works, National Defense of National Education.

Headed by a general administrator, the AGCD is officially and administratively part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.

Practically speaking, it enjoys a certain autonomy and constitutes the administration of the minister or secretary of state in charge of cooperation. The 350 officials and employees based in Brussels and the 1,200 technical assistants scattered throughout over 40 countries have nothing to do with their colleagues in the diplomatic field.

The AGCD is responsible for six main missions: coordinating Belgian cooperation policy; applying bilateral and multilateral conventions; promoting investments and transfers of Belgian capital to developing countries if those funds contribute to the economic and social development of the countries concerned; organizing all kinds of transfers of knowledge to the PVD [developing countries] (by sending experts, giving scholarships, training, and so on); making the Belgian population aware of development problems; and evaluating all these activities.

At the present time, the AGCD devotes some 51 percent of its budget to bilateral technical aid in the form of "gifts in kind." Technical aid includes the sending of technical assistants, the logistics of development projects, scholarships and training for Third World nationals, and so on. Some 30 percent of the

AGCD budget goes for multilateral aid (contributions to FAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development], the EDF [European Development Fund], the Survival Fund, the UNDP, and so on) and 15 percent goes for subsidies to other Belgian organizations involved in cooperation (mainly ONG and universities). A little under 4 percent goes for financial aid in the form of loans or financial participation in developing countries. Operating expenses in Brussels cover some 5 percent of the budget, integrated into the 51 percent for bilateral technical aid. The AGCD also manages food aid and bilateral emergency aid from Belgium (some 250 million Belgian francs a year).

The budget allocations appropriated for the AGCD are obviously set by Parliament, but partly made up of an endowment taken out of profits from the National Lottery (some 2.7 billion Belgian francs in 1985).

Traditionally, AGCD actions are represented by projects involving three major elements: the sending of technical assistants; the supplying of material and/or equipment; and the granting of scholarships and training programs to nationals from the countries in question.

Development projects are often integrated into general agreements made between Belgium and the beneficiary country. Such agreements link it with over 20 nations (Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, Tunisia, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Niger, Algeria, Senegal, Gabon, and so on) and are called general cooperation agreements. Such agreements are periodically reexamined within the framework of the joint commissions made up of high-level delegations from the two nations.

In the field, nearly 1,200 Belgian technical assistants come directly under the AGCD. Over 1,000 of them are in Africa (558 in Zaire, 140 in Rwanda, 130 in Burundi, between 40 and 55 in Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Niger, and so on). In the main countries benefiting from Belgian cooperation, the AGCD is represented by a Belgian cooperation section, which is to cooperation what the embassy is to diplomacy. Currently in Africa are cooperation sections in: Bujumbura, Yaounde, Kinshasa, Abidjan, Libreville, Dakar, Niamey, Kigali, Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka, Nairobi, Algiers, Rabat and Tunis.

Two New Instruments

Belgium recently set up two new instruments that may in the long run modify the face of its cooperation policy. They are the Survival Fund and the Cooperation Fund.

The Survival Fund is the materialization of public opinion's desire, expressed in 1983, to see Belgium become more radically involved in the fight against hunger and poverty. It has a total sum of 10 billion Belgian francs, but no limit in time has been set. The Survival Fund was passed by Parliament in 1983, which was thus responding positively to the pressures of Nobel Prize winners, several dozen mayors, ONG's and citizens in general. And yet, once approved, it has become the object of sharp criticism. Some would have liked to see the 10 billion francs be immediately used for emergency food aid. However, this was not the philosophy of the law instituting the Fund. The lawmakers' intention was, on the contrary, to provide elements for long-term solutions, intervening in the poorest regions on the planet, but encouraging the development or restoration of the basic nutritional potential (food crops, fish farming, and so on).

To increase the effects of the Fund and accelerate its implementation, Belgian authorities joined together with various international organizations, mainly FAD [International Fund for Agriculture Development], UNICEF, the WHO and the UNDP. Contacts are being made to bring in the Belgian ONG as well. With the Survival Fund, Belgium is thus instituting "bi-multi" cooperation. Multi-lateral through the participation of international organizations, this form of cooperation is also bilateral, because Belgium maintains important control over the administration of projects planned. The AGCD participates in the identification of projects and is represented on the coordinating committee.

Creation of the Cooperation Fund in 1981 was less spectacular, but is equally important, for this Fund makes it possible to make a radical modification in the forms and means of Belgian cooperation for international development. It is not a new bilateral institution, but rather, a new means of financing cooperation action.

Created by a law in 1981 and implemented by a royal order in December 1982, the Cooperation Fund is still quite young and has undoubtedly not yet achieved its true cruising speed. Without going into technical and administrative details here, let us point out its main traits. First of all, it enables the AGCD to undertake financial cooperation actions in the form of participation in or loans to capital of joint enterprises, banks and governments, which also enables the AGCD to emerge from the traditional scheme of technical assistance and gifts and to embark upon more modern forms, which are also undoubtedly more dynamic, through financial aid. To ensure its effectiveness, officials have removed the Cooperation Fund from the annual budgetary approval and the Auditing Office is done a posteriori, which makes it possible to gain time.

The endowment of the Cooperation Fund is quite substantial and corresponds to about half of the AGCD budget, but since the annual budget review is not in order, the sums not spent may be carried over to the following year.

Other Organizations

For some 15 years, the constitutional and administrative framework of Belgium has moved toward a certain federalism and a certain decentralization of competencies, even with respect to international relations. The three cultural communities and the three economic regions (which do not coincide) are beginning to make different moves. By way of example, the French-speaking community subsidizes stays of from 3 to 6 months for some 50 young people in connection with ONG projects in the Third World, within the context of International Youth Year. Certain communes, even medium in size, have an alderman in charge of relations with the Third World and grant subsidies to various cooperation projects.

The latter are under the APD, but are difficult to lump together because they are scattered and relatively discreet.

The main vector of Belgian cooperation, outside of the AGCD, is the nongovernmental organizations (ONG). Their activities stem from private aid, but they are partly subsidized by the governments in different ways. The world of the

ONG is vast and multifaceted. Some are well-known to the public and are connected with international organizations (OXFAM, Man's Earth, Doctors Without Borders, and so on), while others are more discreet and have a local base. The ONG stand out by their philosophical convictions, their religious or non-denominational nature, their language, chosen sector of activity, their size, and so on. The CNCD (National Center of Development Cooperation) is itself a big ONG, but also has the task of coordinating the work of all the others.

Actually, we are witnessing more and more grouping of certain ONG around one objective or specific action. Since 1976, development projects in which the ONG have engaged can be co-financed by the AGCD to a maximum extent of 75 per cent, the rest of the sum to be raised by the ONG itself. Over 800 million Belgian francs are planned for the AGCD budget every year for this purpose. Some 150 ONG are approved and can take advantage of these funds. It is this co-financing of the ONG projects that explains the Belgian presence in over 100 Third World countries.

The ONG specifically approved can also take advantage of subsidies that help them set up other activities: the sending of volunteers, sociocultural aid to scholarship recipients, training and information to the Belgian public. Actually, if one adds the different types of subsidies and co-financing, the AGCD distributes over 1.2 billion Belgian francs to the ONG annually.

The cooperation set up by the ONG has the merit of being fast and very close to the people, both in Belgium and the recipient countries. It generally enjoys a good reputation, but the scattering of efforts is inevitable. It is impossible to sum up the work of the ONG in a few lines. They cover the medical, educational, social, agricultural and other sectors.

Their budget is difficult to quantify, for the ONG can receive subsidies from other Belgian ministries, the EEC, international organizations and, naturally, they receive gifts and legacies from the Belgian population. Gifts may take advantage of tax exemptions.

At the present time, nearly 1,000 volunteers from Belgian ONG are working in the Third World, with 620 in 36 African countries (244 in Zaire, 144 in Rwanda, 42 in Burundi, and so on).

The universities are also essential participants in the Belgian policy of cooperation on three different levels. In Belgium, the universities propose their general courses and more and more frequently, advanced study programs for Third World students. They also organize training programs.

Since 1982, the universities have participated in development projects in the Third World and can send technical assistants and professors under contract to the AGCD.

Over 700 million Belgian francs are allocated to the universities by the AGCD for their specific operating expenses and for overseas projects. This annual sum does not include scholarships for students and the pay of student technical assistants. Nearly 150 of the latter are now serving in Africa. The

coordination of cooperation activities in French-speaking Belgian universities is through the CIUF (Interuniversity Council of the French-Speaking Council) (and the VLIR [expansion unknown] for the Flemish universities).

In order to make cooperation more operative, the annual tendency is to entrust certain specific missions to private organizations already in existence or expressly set up. For example, this is the case of APEFE (Association for the Promotion of French-Expression Education Abroad), which essentially recruits teachers for the Third World, but also for other French-speaking countries. The Flemish equivalent is the VVOB.

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CSO: 3419/510

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IOC EXPERTS MEETING--A meeting of experts of the Indian Ocean Commission which took place in Port Louis from August 5 to 8 prepared the agenda for a ministerial meeting scheduled for December 2 to 4, also in Mauritius. Several topics will be discussed at that meeting, having been covered by the officials first. They include trade, marine and air transport, tuna fishing, new sources of energy, tourism and small-scale manufacturing.

I.O.N.--Mauritius is being very energetic in its efforts to make the IOC more dynamic, notably in boosting commercial exchanges. Improvements have already been registered in this sphere, as exports from Mauritius to the Comoros and Madagascar almost doubled in 1984 compared with 1983, while those to Reunion and the Seychelles levelled off. The Comoros and Madagascar have also increased their sales to Mauritius. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1084

ANGOLA

RETROSPECTIVE LOOK AT CABINDA'S FLEC

Brussels NORDSUD in French Jan 85 pp 16-21

[Article by Christian Taverniers: "Vodka-Cola in Africa"]

[Text] Each day 30 million dollar's worth of petroleum is extracted from the wells situated in the coastal zone of Cabinda and exploited by the all-powerful North American "Gulf Oil Co." Elite Cuban units protect these American petroleum plants. Here we have one of the strangest paradoxes of independent Africa. NORDSUD's special correspondent lived several days with the resistance members of the National Liberation Front of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). These freedom fighters, the most courageous and the most impoverished in Africa, are fighting, alone against the world, for an uncertain independence. In fact, there is complicity in this African "emirate" between American interests, which obtain 2.5 percent of their petroleum consumption. The royalties for this, paid to the Luanda government, help pay pay the thousands of Cuban soldiers who protect their plants, and Soviet interests. their local influence is ensured through paying the Cuban soldiers, thanks to these same American royalties, just as soon as they pass into their hands. This is an extraordinary example of the exploitation of African subsoil wealth for the exclusive benefit of the two great powers which dominate this world.

Our Reporter in the Field

When Portugal announced in 1974 it was granting independence to its African colonies, it would have been logical for the Cabinda enclave to have been recognized as a fully independent territory, in the same way as the other Portuguese colonies.

In view of the power vacuum left by Portugal, the MPLA, supported by the Soviet Union and by certain pro-communist Portuguese officers, took power in Angola and made itself master of Cabinda.

Enriched by the Cabinda oil reserves, the MPLA strengthened its control over Angola. Furthermore, these enormous revenues are used to pay for the arms furnished the Angola government by the USSR and which serve to combat rebel movements opposed to its policy.

For Francisco X. Lubota, president of the Liberation Front of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), whose aim is to obtain his country's independence, the Cabinda

territory was never a part of Angola and has no border with it. The Treaty of Simulambuco, signed in 1885 between the Cabinda people, represented by the traditional chiefs, and Portugal, stipulated that Cabinda would recognize the sovereignty of the Portuguese crown, provided that the former would respect the autonomy and individual characteristics of the the Cabinda people. Since that time relations between Portugal and Cabinda have been privileged; for example, there never was any trade in slaves captured in Cabinda.

After signing this treaty Portugal sought some means to administer Cabinda jointly with Angola. The sensitive problems created by the fact of governing the two geographically separated territories led Portugal to give a special administrative statute to the enclave, which in 1956 became a separate district with a governor directly responsible to the governor-general. Thus, Cabinda had its own representative in Portugal. Furthermore, in 1971 the revised text of the constitution mentioned the two countries separately.

The first Cabinda liberation movements began in 1959, starting before most Angola liberation movements. For the most part these movements were organized by young students who were refugees in neighboring countries and who asserted their country's right to independence. At that time this struggle was essentially diplomatic, and primarily based on the treaty of Simulambuco.

The FLEC appeared in 1963, taking up the Cabinda people's independence claims. If Cape Verde, San Tome and Principe had a right to independence, why not Cabinda? Indeed, arguments for that legitimate desire are simple and many, since this territory can be self-sufficient: an area of 7,300 square kilometers (almost the double of Cape Verde); 310,000 inhabitants (the triple of San Tome and Principe); a population whose language, traditions, and culture are different from its neighbors; and an unusual economic potential: immense richness in petroleum, wood, phosphates and other ores, a privileged geostrategic position, where three great axes converge (Zaire, Angola and Congo), and furthermore, it has a port situated near the mouth of the Zaire, one of the greatest rivers in the world. That, in a few words, is the description of Cabinda.

"In April 1974 the situation became extremely unfavorable for the FLEC," emphasized Francisco Lubota, current president of the movement. In fact the Angolan liberation movements, and particularly the MPLA, exercised such pressures that the FLEC, the sole movement representing the Cabinda people, found it was denied the right to participate in the Albor Conference, where the fate of Cabinda was decided and it became an integral part of Angola. On the basis of what law did they make this decision? What gave them the right to determine a people's destiny without consulting them?

Portugal, Supported by Moscow, "Offered" Angola and Cabina to the MPLA.

During the years 1974-75 Portugal, aware of the aspirations of the Cabinda people, was preparing to grant them the much desired independence and had undertaken to enter into negotiations on this subject with the FLEC. With the exception of Angola, all the nearby neighbors of Cabinda, and many African and European countries, had given their support to this undertaking. Moreover, let us give the floor to Francisco Lubota on this subject; he was part of the

FLEC delegation which met Mario Soares, Portuguese foreign minister: "We had a long conversation with Mario Soares in 1975 and we explained our point of view on the Cabinda question to him. At the end of our meeting the Portuguese minister told us he had been sufficiently informed on the problem and, because he considered that our struggle was just and that he himself was a man who had struggled for justice, promised us not to make any public declaration whatsoever which might damage Cabinda interests."

Alas, all the subsequent efforts of the Cabinda movement came to nothing because of the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of the Portuguese leaders favorable to the MPLA. The Portuguese government of that time, in agreement with that movement, included Cabinda in Angolan territory.

Well before April 1974 the importance of these oil deposits in Cabinda resulted in the MPLA's installing its second political-military front on Cabinda territory, actually benefitting from an enormous supply of Soviet arms and Cuban troops. Moreover, the United States, having to face unfavorable public opinion following the Vietnamese failure, cut off their aid to the FLEC and to the pro-western Angola movements.

"After the Alvor agreement, Francisco Lubota told us, "we felt there was nothing more that could be done; so, in November 1975 we took up arms in order to begin a second phase of the struggle."

We Control Two-thirds of Cabinda Territory...

Then, in November 1975 the FLEC launched an offensive to conquer Cabinda, but it was repulsed by MPLA forces and Cuban troops, which were superior in number. Having to take to guerilla warfare, the first years of the struggle were harsh for the FLEC: no foreign assistance, the lack of arms and of military structures, the serious gaps in troop organization... Moreover, internal questions brought disagreements into the movement; the methods used by Henrique Tiago N'Zita, vice president of the FLEC, were not acceptable to the majority of the Cabindas. The military then stripped him of his functions.

Beginning in 1978 the Cabinda liberation movement, under the direction of Francisco Lubota, with the internal support of the population, extended its guerilla action. "Today," Lubota declares, "we control two-thirds of the territory, and only the principle cities are still occupied by the MPLA and the Cubans who have stationed powerful contingents there"...

Francisco Lubota has made several trips to the United States, to Europe, and to certain African countries, seeking support and new understanding for Cabinda's future. But in vain; lack of understanding still exists today on the subject of Cabinda: the FLEC has not received the slightest assistance either from the west or from the east; the desperate appeal of its fighters thus remains without unanswered...

9772

CSO: 3419/464

BURKINA

FOREIGN PRESS COVERAGE OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT EXAMINED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 2 Aug 85 pp 70-71

[Article by Martin Ouedraogo, P. Dieudonne Ginguere and Alassane Traore:
"A Look at the Burkinabe Revolution: A Political Survey"]

[Text] "A new leaf in Voltan history thus seems to have been turned over for good on 4 August 1983, after 10 years or so of swinging back and forth, and to the great displeasure of those who actively advocated, if not the status quo, at least a wait-and-see attitude. The first act of a new chapter has started": this is how AFRIQUE-ASIE, No 304, 12-25 September 1983, saw the fundamental change that had just taken place in neo-colonialist Upper-Volta. A newspaper that also claimed to have followed the political and social development of what then was Upper-Volta.

The headline of No 1779 of 10-16 August 1983 of AFRIQUE-NOUVELLE, a West African weekly, read: "And what was bound to happen happened. In the night of 4 to 5 August, Medical Commander Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo left the presidency which he was not really holding to his "brother and enemy," impetuous Captain Thomas Sankara, a National Revolution Council replaced the People's Salvation Council, a "hard-liner" replaced a "moderate."

It is in a state of confusion and total ignorance of what was happening among the Burkinabe people (formerly the Voltan people) that some newspapers wrote about our country.

Thus, the international press would have arrived at an opinion on the nature and objectives of the revolution that had just taken place in our country on 4 August 1983 at Vittel, a small French town, where the chairman of the National Revolution Council attended a French-African summit for the first time. The French magazine L'EXPRESS observed (No 1683, page 52): "Among traditional African dress and three-piece suits, a young man, arrogant and self-confident, was going about defiantly in camouflage dress and a red beret, with a pistol on the hip: Captain Thomas Sankara, the new strong man of Upper Volta. A representative of the new generation of Africans who will progressively come up on stage and will be less inclined than their elders to let Paris play the 'schoolteachers'."

In its No 1163 of 1 October 1983, the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE wrote the following about the participation of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) to the

Vittel summit: "At the conference, Sankara seemed out of place. He speaks a new language devoid of political platitudes; he wants to assert the respectability of his country and is dreaming of a different society. The irruption of a new generation of Africans on the international stage, and in particular in the French-African dialogue, disturbs the elders and upsets relations. It is an event that will transform the next summit."

The bluntness of speech that is now seen as a characteristic of the Burkinabe government was also apparent at the summit meeting of the CEAU, the UMOA [West African Monetary Union] and the ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement], that took place at Niamey in October 1983. Expressing his disappointment, the chairman of the National Revolution Council, Captain Thomas Sankara, told CARREFOUR AFRICAINE (No 803, 4 November 1983): "Already the first day we decided to withdraw, because we got the impression that we had come to play soccer while others were playing handball. They did not go by the rules, the dice were loaded."

At home, the creation of the People's Revolutionary Courts (TPR) is said to have awakened drowsy reporters and warmed pens and ball-point pens.

The headline of AFRIQUE-ASIE (16-29 January 1984) read: "The TPR: neocolonialism on trial." In the columns of that magazine, Cherifa Benabdessadok wrote: "What they want to do, without any revanchist attitude, is to throw back into question the political system of neocolonialist society." He went on: "In addition, as these trials are public and the debates broadcast live, with summaries broadcast in the national languages, this is an occasion to take stock of, and reflect on the history of Upper Volta as well as on the future of the revolutionary society that the National Revolution Council intends to build."

The overall interest that all these media showed for Burkina Faso once again demonstrated the credibility, the originality and the specificity of the people's democratic revolution.

The Foreign Press and the Burkinabe Economy

The new orientation of the Burkinabe economy, "an independent, self-sufficient and democratically planned economy," the decision to "rely primarily on our own strength," our people's determination to overcome underdevelopment have drawn the attention of some media.

Thus, in AFRIQUE-ASIE No. 304, the late Mahommed Maiga wrote: "The solution to the present underdevelopment can be found only in the brains and muscles of the children of Upper Volta." It is a matter of relying primarily on our own strength. In No 326 of the same magazine, we read: "It is a poor country; but it can achieve food self-sufficiency and even produce surplus to develop its mining resources, and this is why priority is given to the farmers."

The theme of food self-sufficiency also caught the attention of LIBERATION-AFRIQUE (No 22, July-August 1984), which stated that "to build an independent national economy, the National Revolution Council intends to give priority to rural areas" by restoring its true meaning to the slogan of food self-

sufficiency that had become stale from being proclaimed too often without conviction (DOP [expansion unknown] dated 2 October 1984).

Speaking of the impact--a very salutary impact--of the August revolution, AFRIQUE-ASIE (No 335, 19 November-2 December 1984) stated that "it took the revolution of 4 August and energetic measures without precedent in the history of the former Upper Volta for the Burkinabe to regain confidence in themselves, assert their right to plan their own future, and for the dream of food self-sufficiency--which had been proclaimed a thousand times by previous regimes--to become a daily concern."

AFRIQUE-ASIE went on with its analysis: "The launching of the people's development program (October 1984-December 1985) intended to produce economic aggregates, and experience to carry out the five-year plan, the start of gold mining in the Poura area, the forthcoming creation of the UREBA (Revolutionary Banking Union) designed to finance the provinces so each of them can become a viable economic entity, all this leads to the assumption that Burkina is doing well in Year 1.

In its No. 421, the organ of the Bolivian Posadist Revolutionary Labor Party, LUCA OBRERA, wrote: "From the most backward countries emerge the greatest progress in history (...). To reach the enclaves of this country, where some areas are entirely isolated, they have started building a railroad by mobilizing the people (...). The railroad is designed to coordinate and develop the economy, and also to provide a revolutionary example."

As for the Algerian daily EL-MOUDJAHID, in its issue dated 22 April 1985, page 4, it wrote the following about the five-year plan: "Already, the meaning and actual impact of this revolutionary principle have materialized in the field through several measures, mostly of a socioeconomic nature (...). The struggle that started on 4 August 1983 is a struggle for economic independence, a necessity for the people's government which inherited a critical situation, to set up the country on sound and just bases."

A Society in the Midst of Change

The people's democratic revolution inherited a very critical social situation. A society in which neocolonialist regimes had woven intrigues and corruption which plunged it into extreme slovenliness. Considering the social aspect of Burkina Faso, AFRIQUE-ASIE wrote in its issue dated 12-25 September 1983: "The inheritance is a particularly heavy burden, at social level; the barons remain influential, especially in rural areas, and they perpetuate the most anachronistic structures and social relations that are ultimate opposed to development and to the blossoming out and the emancipation of the people."

With the advent of the revolution, social roadblocks had to be eliminated. The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, feared by the enemies of the Burkinabe people, undertook to inform and enlighten the masses so they would recognize the merits of the revolution. In its issue dated 30 July-12 August 1984, AFRIQUE-ASIE pointed out: "After 12 months, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have proved themselves as agents of political agitation and practical action."

Public work sites (construction of the 4-August-Anniversary housing projects, water reservoirs, road repairs, etc.) were choice locations for the revolutionary message. "Through all these tasks, men and women seem to live for and through the revolution; love of life operates like a permanent and salutary alienation," AFRIQUE-ASIE added.

9294

CSO: 3419/525

BURKINA

PUBLIC HEALTH SEMINAR STRESSES PRIMARY CARE

Five-Year Health Plan

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 19 Jul 85 pp 26-28, 30

[Article by Ahmed M. Kone]

[Text] Some 50 national and provincial directors from the Ministry of Health, meeting in a week-long--1 to 6 July--seminar at the Military Academy in Po, approved a program calling for establishment of a primary health center (PSP) in each Burkinabe village before the end of the first quarter of 1986. If this program is actually implemented, it will unquestionably revolutionize the basic tenets of our medical policy which has long been dictated by the privileged classes. The latter have done their utmost at all times to foster a type of medical care designed to serve solely their own selfish interests rather than meet the needs of the Burkinabe masses through effective decentralization of suitable medical facilities and services.

This certainly does appear to be a bold program in view of the steadily increasing number of villages, particularly with the large emigrant population movement prompted by the persistent drought conditions. It may also raise some questions as to its feasibility in the light of the shortage of high-level supervisory personnel required to monitor the operation of these PSP's, and also because of such other varied difficulties as financing problems, lack of lines of communication, national energies already largely devoted to other development tasks, etc. Still there is every reason to remain confident given our people's fierce determination to extricate themselves from their distressful situation, and especially given our health workers' strong commitment to fulfilling their responsibilities. Indeed, as the seminar chairman, Comrade Mathias Some, emphasized in his closing remarks, "the pertinence of the misgivings expressed here and of the solution proposed to minimize to the maximum possible extent any likely risk of such a project's failure, testify to the mature thinking and responsible attitude of the seminar's participants whose sole concern is to ensure success of the 'A PSP in Each Village' program."

The importance of the decisions made at the Po seminar, particularly those relating to primary health care, "the basic framework of our country's health system," can best be understood by reviewing Burkina Faso's current public health situation.

In Burkina Faso, as in most so-called poor or underdeveloped countries, sanitary conditions are scarcely favorable. There are several reasons for this distressful situation, the principal ones being as follows: the persistence of infectious and transmissible diseases, lack of proper sanitation, insalubrious environment, insufficient food and malnutrition exacerbated by illiteracy, and above all, the severe drought which has plagued the Sahel region since 1973. The cumulative impact of these factors accounts for the failure of the public health policies of previous neocolonial regimes that were unable to opt resolutely for a development policy consistent with the aspirations of the bulk of the hard-working masses. This failure is marked inter alia by the almost total lack of medical and sanitary infrastructures, the shortage of qualified personnel, the prolonged "hibernation" of traditional medicine to which some have always deliberately attributed repugnant values so as to better justify rejection thereof and development of a very costly type of class medicine designed to serve exclusively the privileged urban classes. It is no surprise, therefore, that the current infant mortality rate is 182.3 deaths per 1,000 live births and the juvenile mortality rate is 119 deaths per 1,000 population! According to Ministry of Health studies, the overall death rate is 32 per 1,000 population while life expectancy at birth is only 32 to 33 years in rural areas and 41 to 45 years in urban areas.

The supply of medicinal drugs is an additional problem. The price of pharmaceuticals is not only exorbitant but the current number of places where medicines and drugs may be obtained is largely insufficient: 21 dispensaries, 114 "depots", and 53 village pharmacies.

There is yet another noticeable deficiency which must of necessity be corrected "at all costs and in the immediate future", namely the fact that most of the care and treatment currently provided by medical workers in the various types of public health facilities is of a remedial nature and not preventive to any great extent. This deficiency is said to be the result of the type of training given these workers in our various training centers. Now that a new primary health care policy is about to be implemented, it is, therefore, essential that this deplorable situation be quickly reexamined.

Hence to ensure that our people regain their health and that each Burkinabe have access to proper health care, it is planned to establish a pyramidal health system consisting of the following:

- a. Primary health centers (PSP) at the village level;
- b. Health and social advancement centers (CSPS) for population clusters of 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants residing within a radius of no more than 20 kilometers;
- c. Medical centers (CM) for population clusters of 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants;
- d. Regional hospitals for population clusters of 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants;
- e. Two national hospitals: one at Ouagadougou, the other at Bobo Dioulasso.

According to Ministry of Health officials, the national medical plan (1980-1990) is thus based on the "principal of equality of access to health care for all citizens no matter what their social status may be. Our medical policy is firmly centered on educational and preventive actions. Through health education programs, each citizen is bound to participate more and more extensively in the protection of his or her own health." These same officials further explained that they had adopted primary health care as the sociomedical development strategy because such care is "designed to overcome the principal problems of our communities and establish social justice." We can readily understand, therefore, why seminar participants approved, for inclusion in the next 5-year plan, the principle of establishing one PSP per village throughout Burkina Faso.

The proposed 5-year plan has an estimated cost of nearly 23 billion CFA francs and its approval by appropriate authorities is pending. This plan was discussed at length during the Po seminar. It is eminently consistent with the 1980-1990 medical plan centered on primary health care and whose implementation is of prime importance to our future welfare. That is why participants in the Po seminar adopted recommendations "designed to secure the broadest and most knowledgeable participation possible by the Burkinabe people who must not expect any advances in health care without their own participation."

The seminar also recommended that the Ministry of Health: "Intensify and diversify contacts between public health officials and officials in other sectors of national activity so that the social objective of health for all may be achieved between now and the year 2000; organize seminars and decentralized meetings of the Reo and Po type whenever possible, and in any event, organize joint action programs associating the said officials with various public health activities." The Ministry of Health was likewise urged to make "necessary arrangements with the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and its revolutionary government for effective and timely mobilization of available resources, and especially for mobilization of the whole Burkinabe nation to secure its active participation in establishing one PSP per village throughout Burkina Faso between now and the end of the first quarters of 1986." Such mobilization is indicative of the highly important role Ministry of Health personnel will have to play in implementation of the future 5-year plan.

As underscored by the high commissioner of the Nahouri region, Comrade Martin Zongo, "health is a possession of which our people have been deprived even though it is a possession to which they are legitimately entitled. At the present time, we must concentrate all our energies on achieving a single objective, namely restoring health to its rightful owner." This statement explains why national and provincial directors, CDR delegates, and representatives of the national union of public health workers (SYNTSHA) all intensely debated such problems as the training and supervision of communal public health personnel, and ways and means of raising the consciousness of the masses with regard to health matters.

The PSP's constitute the lowest level of the health care system's pyramidal organizational structure. They are also considered to be the most important level in that PSP's are in direct contact with the village communities. A PSP functions within the village proper and its workers come from that village and are permanent residents thereof.

The village itself has the responsibility of forming a health committee that will designate village health workers and village midwives to receive training at the CSPA level. Village pharmacies will also be established. All of the above form the constituent elements of an organized PSP. A total of 21 PSP's are grouped within the area of responsibility of a single CSPA and are all directly supervised by that CSPA. This supervision is most important inasmuch as success of the medical policy to be implemented depends on the vigor with which such supervision is maintained. Because the PSP is a village organization, it will be necessary to monitor its management on a step-by-step basis, evaluate its impact on the masses, and also be able to make the masses accept responsibility for its efficient operation. Each PSP has an authorized stock of essential medicinal drugs for the village health official and likewise another stock for the village midwife. Their replenishment will undoubtedly be dependent upon the degree of participation by the masses themselves but also upon the vigilance of those officials responsible for administration and inspection of the PSP's. This is an aspect that must not be overlooked because, according to certain reports, a large part of identical [word(s) missing] installed in previous years is inoperative. This failure is reportedly attributable to problems in connection with the following: pay and supervision of community health workers, occasionally poor selection of such officials, laxity of certain authorities, shortcomings of a few village health committees, bad conduct of some health officials, and lack of collaboration with many other sectors of activity. Consequently it would be advisable to learn from these past blunders and so work as not to jeopardize the planned strategy designed to induce the Burkinabe people to manage and resolve their health problems. Hence the words of caution given the seminar by the minister of health; Major Abdou Salam Kobore, a pharmacist: "Any failure can prove fatal for our people. Hence any negligence is a crime the public will never forgive".

A few general precautions must be considered at all levels if we really want to achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves for the next few years. First of all, we will have to make sure of the moral integrity, vitality, and professional qualifications of the health officials to whom the village PSP's will be assigned.

To convince the masses to play their rightful part in this vast program, regular sessions devoted to critiques and autocriticism, plus periodic meetings for the exchange of experiences, will have to be encouraged. This presupposes the constant availability of Ministry of Health officials in particular. The latter will have to listen closely to the people and maintain a responsible and exemplary attitude toward them at all times, both in the management of public affairs and in their day-to-day relations with their different interlocutors. National and provincial authorities will, for their part, have to desist from all bureaucratic machinations and behavior that is akin to the feudal system more than to revolutionary rigor. In short, it is necessary to recognize right now that because of the petty bourgeois taints--self-complacency in particular--which many of us still possess, this undertaking may well fail. Everything will depend on our ability to cope with the problems of raising the political consciousness of the masses who will have to organize themselves to manage their own affairs by stifling their own excesses and by avoiding, for example, the pitfalls of tribalism or involvement in the many types of intrigue that petty bourgeois contrivers can so well devise. Hence the

high commissioner of the Nahouri region was not wrong when he described in great detail the profile of the new type of intrepid and vigilant physician, to say nothing of the modern health worker. The commissioner depicted him as holding a syringe in his left hand, pills in his right hand, a stethoscope around his neck, and a Kalashnikov [assault rifle] slung over one shoulder. In short, a man prepared to defend the people in every way.

Breakdown of Five-Year Plan
(in millions of francs)

Increased planning capability in Ministry of Public Health	1,304
Increased medical and sanitation facilities	15,954
Maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition services	1,569.18
Enhancement of the environment	585
Health education	100
Health workers' training	971.4
Medical equipment and supplies	483.3
Prevention of blindness program	50.5
Protection of workers' health	128
Evaluation	2
Financing already obtained	4,035.812
Financing still to be obtained	18,264.286
Under negotiation	9,603.587
Projects already submitted	2,482.235
Rest of 5-year plan projects and programs	6,178.464
Grand Total (rounded off)	22,300

Status of Health Manpower 1984

<u>Health Personnel</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Ratio of Number to Population</u>	<u>Norms for African Region</u>
Physicians	171	1:400,711	1:100,000
Dental surgeons	18	1:386,752	--
Pharmacists	74	1:94,075	--
State nurses	612	1:11,375	1:5,000
Registered nurses	853	1:8,161	1:3,000
Midwives	229	1:30,400	1:5,000
Assistant midwives	204	1:34,125	--
Itinerant public health workers	202	1:34,463	--

Source: Survey by Statistical Service of the DEPSS 1984.

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 30 There are some viruses--enemies of the people--that can be destroyed only with submachine guns and SA-7's [Soviet surface-to-air shoulder-fired missiles].

Seminar Includes Military Training

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 19 Jul 85 p 29

[Article by Ahmed M. Kone]

[Text] Concurrently with the week-long Po seminar, its participants, four of them women, underwent a form of basic military training. The latter included periods of close-order drill, manual of arms, map reading, and fatigue duty. This was, of course, an exhausting experience, particularly for those with the prior military service.

Reveille at approximately 0500 each morning was followed by a jog through the rugged Po terrain, formation marching, or military soccer, etc. Admittedly these athletic exercises done at a slow trot greatly shook up our health-care bureaucrats, most of whom daily lost some of their excess weight. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that at the Military Academy, in which the seminar participants were billeted, the beer and soft drinks were constantly "in jeopardy," even though the refrigerator in the cadets' service club also constantly reminded our "doctor-military trainees" that army life is incompatible with indiscipline, individualism, and laziness. Fortunately the heirs of Hippocrates do have some staying power! Fortunately also, the blunders, caprices, and incorrect commands of the "trainee of the day"--each day, one of the seminar participants was appointed to lead his comrades--added to the ambiance of reunion, discovery, exchange, and solidarity characteristic of military service! And although now and then it was difficult to conceal our irritation with the annoying actions of a few comrades, the fact remains that for the participants as a whole this slice of community barracks life was a most enriching experience. Each one of us was able to appreciate the competence and accessibility of the Military Academy instructors who made every effort to give us a true picture of the army throughout our stay.

Whether it be on the firing range, the obstacle course, or the athletic fields, we were at times utterly amazed at the prowess displayed. But it was actually during the climb and subsequent descent of the 447-meter high Nahouri Peak that all of us amateurs were flabbergasted by the performance of the military instructors from the National Commando Training Center (CENEC). We particularly admired the cat-like skills of one of the commandos in the mountain-climbing demonstrations, Amade Ouedraogo, nicknamed "Jaguar". For instance, while we were striving to get back down to terra firma at a pace reminiscent of babies learning to walk, Jaguar and his fellow commandos were leaping like lynx or deer over the peak's sheer walls with the help of ropes.

During their weapons familiarization training, seminar participants fired submachine guns and automatic pistols. This phase of their training not only heightened their confidence as defenders of the people's interests but also impressed upon them the most elementary and most important precaution to be taken when handling weapons, namely that one must never aim a weapon at anyone, even if it is assumed to be unloaded.

Upon completion of this basic training, the seminar chairman, Comrade Mathias Some, thanked our hosts and then said: "We are leaving Po highly satisfied with our stay here. Each one of us is conscious, however, of the deficiencies that must be corrected relative to our health care responsibilities and military capabilities."

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 29 Novice commandos view the scenery from their more than 400-meter high vantage point on the steep sides of Nahouri Peak.

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CSO: 3419/533

BURKINA

BRIEFS

IDENTITY PAPERS TRAFFIC--A Council of Ministers meeting took place yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara. Concerning the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security, the council was informed about the existence of a traffic in Burkinabe identity papers--identity cards and passports--particularly in Ivory Coast. The Council of Ministers calls on Burkinabe to be vigilant, especially those living abroad, and recalls that Burkinabe identity cards are exclusively issued on the Burkinabe territory while passports are issued in Ouagadougou. Therefore, any Burkinabe identity papers issued outside the country are purely and simply forged, and it is up to every Burkinabe not to let himself be duped by crooks of any kind. [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Sep 85 AB]

PRC DONATES FILM PROJECTORS--Relations of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and our country are very good. The proof was given this morning on the premises of the National Radio Corporation when the PRC donated to our country 50 35mm film projectors valued at 25 million CFA francs. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1100

DJIBOUTI

MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE ANTICIPATED IN SEPTEMBER

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] A ministerial reshuffle in Djibouti, expected for several weeks now, should be announced by president Hassan Gouled sometime next month. It will involve, naturally, appointing the successor to defence minister Habib Loita, who was dismissed last June 29 (see I.O.N. No 189), who will almost certainly be replaced by a politician of Afar origin like himself. However, other important changes could also take place. Yousouff Chirdon, minister for the interior and for posts and telecommunications could see the former responsibility taken away, leaving him only with the post office. In the past few months he has been involved in several disputes with the presidency, for example over the appointment of district commissioners. Mr Chirdon also refused to appoint to the head of the national bureau for aiding refugees and disaster victims (ONARS) the candidate favoured by the presidency, namely Yaciné Abdibakal, a former counsellor at Djibouti's embassy in Addis Ababa, who is of Massaman origin.

As the interior ministry has always previously been given to a Fourlaba, it could go to Ahmed Boulalah Barreh, who was elected to the politbureau of the ruling RPP party last March (see I.O.N. No 176). However, the name of Salah Omar, a Massaman, who is governor of Djibouti city, has also been put forward.

Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Haladou, who is also responsible for Djibouti port, could also be affected by the reshuffle if the president decides to create a separate ministry for the port. This could be offered to Aden Robleh Awale, former minister for trade, transport and tourism, who is starting a political comeback after two years in the wilderness. However, it is uncertain whether he would accept a ministerial post under present circumstances, considering that it is not the best way for him to achieve his greatest ambition, to succeed president Gouled.

CSO: 3400/1084

ETHIOPIA

DETAILS ON MEETINGS OF WPE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

Police, Air Force, 2d Army

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The first general annual meetings of WPE primary organizations are continuing in various places.

At yesterday's meetings, Comrade Fisseha Desta, Politburo member and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, was present at the main office of the Ministry of National Defense, Comrade Brig. Gen. Getachew Shibeshi, member of the CC of the WPE, at the Central Sector Command, Comrade Major Tadesse Mulat, head of Organizational Affairs of the Political Department of the [words omitted] Maj. Bogale Bushira of the Department of the Revolutionary Police, at the Ethiopian Police College, Comrade Lt Assefa Shibeshi, head of Organizational Affairs of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police, at the Addis Ababa Police Crime Prevention and Investigation Department.

Comrade Fisseha Desta said at the WPE primary organization meeting at the main office of the Ministry of National Defense, that members of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of Defense are fulfilling their obligations in organizing and agitating defense units on the war fronts and in participating in the rehabilitation effort as well as in contributing to training programmes, defense construction work and other activities. He also commended the WPE primary organization for implementing proclamation and directives issued by the party and the Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Fisseha concluded by noting that this is a moment when all Ethiopians should be prepared to play active role in the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Getachew Shibeshi pointed out that for the Central Sector Command to fulfill its revolutionary task, party and political activities within it should be strengthened. He recalled that the Revolutionary Army had paid tremendous sacrifice to ensure the establishment of the party and said members of the command should be prepared to continue making such sacrifice to strengthen the party.

Comrade Maj. Tadesse Mulat pointed out that members of WPE primary organisations should play the vanguard role in translating into deed programmes worked out by the party and the Revolutionary Government to build socialism. He expressed confidence that comrades in leadership positions would further strengthen the WPE primary organization.

Speaking at the Ethiopian Police College, Comrade Maj. Bogale Bushira said that the working class could end corruption and exploitation and establish a social system wherein justice, equality and prosperity prevails only if it is led and guided by a Marxist-Leninist Party. He added that the Workers Party of Ethiopia, since its establishment not long ago, has registered commendable results which have been widely acclaimed.

The meeting of the WPE primary organization at the Revolutionary Police Crime Prevention and Investigation Department was addressed by Comrade Lt. Assefa Shibeshi who said that the directives and programmes worked out by the party to pave the way for the attainment of the ultimate goal of the revolution were based on Marxist science and that the annual meeting of the WPE primary organization was held because of the active participation of its members, adding that such democratic meetings were testified to the progress of the party.

The participants of the meeting expressed their readiness to implement the programme formulated by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to find a permanent solution to the problems caused by the drought, to expedite the process of establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, to do everything possible to build a viable economy, to participate actively in the efforts under way to meet the basic needs of the people, and to contribute to the success of the National Military Service.

The participants said that they were working hard to implement the recent proclamations issued following the national call made by the Revolutionary Leader and expressed their readiness to translate into deed the resolutions passed by the Second Plenum of the CC of the WPE.

Meanwhile, the annual general meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ethiopian Air Force was held yesterday in the presence of Comrade Maj. Gen. Haile-Ghiorgis Habte-Mariam, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief of Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The First Secretary of the primary organization presented a report in which he pointed out that the Air Force had played a crucial role in the revolutionary process. He said that the WPE primary organization of the Air Force is intensifying ideological and organizational activities within the force.

The First Secretary reported that the Air Force is also playing an active role in the rehabilitation programme.

Participants of the meeting later discussed and exchanged views on the report following which executive committee members of the WPE primary organization were elected.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Maj-Gen. Haile-Ghiorgis said that much was expected of the party members within the Air Force in giving efficient leadership so as to enhance their military capability. He expressed the hope that the WPE primary organization would successfully discharge the responsibility entrusted upon it.

Comrade Maj-Gen. Haile-Ghorgis praised the activities of the party members within the Air Force and emphasised the need to be guided by the Marxist Party programme.

The participants later expressed commitment to pay every sacrifice to safeguard the gains of the revolution, to spread the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, to further strengthen the defence force, and to actively participate in socio-economic construction endeavours.

In Asmara, the WPE primary organization of the political department of the Second Revolutionary Army Sunday held its first annual meeting.

Comrade Maj.-Gen. Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna, member of the CC of the WPE and head of the Political Administration of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Revolutionary Armed Forces, addressed the meeting in which he pointed out that the party's main objective is to build socialism and ultimately communism.

He stressed the need for party and government discipline, the correct implementation of directives, and thrift.

Comrade Maj.-Gen. Gebreyes pointed out that members of the WPE primary organization should overcome all trials and tribulations with courage and patience and reaffirm their commitment to popular will. He noted that the directives given by the party could produce satisfactory results only when members undertake their tasks and discharge their responsibility ably and efficiently.

WPE primary organizations established within the Armed Forces are expected to put up hard struggle to enhance the combat efficiency, preparedness and discipline, Comrade Maj.-Gen. Gebreyes stated, adding that members should strengthen organizational unity and discharge their obligation with Revolutionary commitment in order to be able to meet the challenge of nation building and national welfare and security.

Earlier, reports on socioeconomic, political as well as organizational activities undertaken in the area were submitted by the First Secretary of the WPE Primary Organization and the chairman of the Audit Commission. The reports indicated that notable results have been attained in raising ideological consciousness and strengthening the organizational set-up of members of the Second Revolutionary Army exchanges of views were later made by participants of the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, participants reaffirmed their support for the rehabilitation programme worked out by the party and the Revolutionary Government and expressed their determination to implement party directives and to pay the ultimate sacrifice to defend the nation's unity and territorial integrity.

State Ministry, Regions

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The annual general meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of State and Public Security took place here yesterday at the ministry's exhibition hall in the presence of Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE.

At the beginning of the meeting, the meeting's agenda and programme and the list of members of the presidium were presented to the meeting by the first secretary of the WPE primary organization and were later approved.

A report was also submitted to the meeting by the WPE first secretary of the primary organization reviewing the area's economic, political, social and organizational activities. A similar report was also presented to the meeting by the chairman of the organization's Audit Commission, both reports of which were extensively and democratically discussed by the participants.

Later the meeting elected executive bodies and their members approved election results submitted to it.

Speaking on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, Comrade Fisseha said the WPE since its founding, had charted its programme and had issued its rules and regulations on the basis of the principles of the Leninist party of the new type in order to carry out its leadership role qualitatively and effectively.

Accordingly, said Comrade Fisseha, over 100 provincial and 200 district party commissions and primary WPE organizations together with those in the political bodies of the Revolutionary Army and the Revolutionary Police have been established through which the WPE ascertains the implementation of its policies and follows the interests and aspirations of the masses.

Comrade Fisseha further stated that in a period of seven months since the founding of the WPE, over 138 new WPE primary organizations had been established to enable their members to have accurate understanding on the party's activities and the country's situation by discussing ideological, organizational, economic and social matters.

After elaborating on the measures taken by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to find a lasting solution to the drought problem facing the country by charting an action programme, Comrade Fisseha stressed that primary attention should be paid to defend the peace of the country so that its economic and social prosperity could be assured. To this end, he noted that the task of organising a strong and refined public security force was an area of high priority.

In addition, Comrade Fisseha emphasised the contributions made by the Ministry of State and Public Security to implement the programme of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to withstand the drought and the directives and proclamations issued by the party and the Revolutionary Government. He lauded the members of the Committee of the ministry's WPE primary organization for the role they played in maintaining communist and proletarian discipline among members, in strengthening ideological and organizational unity and in spreading the teachings of Marxism-Leninism among the masses.

Comrade Fisseha stated that WPE gives much attention to the discipline, capability and efficiency of members in carrying out their responsibilities individually and collectively and fights dogmatism, revisionism, factionalism and anti-Marxist tendencies.

He said that we are at a time when the working people are determined to put the revolution on to a higher stage of development with guidance given by the party. It is also a time when the working people are registering great victories by implementing the Ten-Year National Plan and working for the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Fisseha pointed out that the leadership role of the party is closely linked with the leadership strength of primary organizations, and reminded the members to make unstinted effort daily for the strengthening of their WPE primary organization. He expressed hope that primary organization would continue to work hard to live up to its responsibilities.

Military centres, government agencies and factories where annual meetings of the WPE primary organizations are being conducted, are decorated with the Ethiopian national flag and the emblem of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and also bear placards showing the objective reality in the country and the remaining part of the struggle.

The annual meeting reviews current international affairs and the activities accomplished since the founding of the party. It also draws up plans for the future in order that the revolutionary struggle would continue to emerge victorious.

Free discussions are held at the meetings to correct weak points and develop the strong side, and thereby enable the participants to translate into deeds the directives given by the Political Bureau concerning the drought and to enhance the duties of the WPE primary organizations in the political and socio-economic fields.

Meanwhile annual general meetings of WPE primary organizations continue to take place in different organizations and institutions.

The general meeting of the WPE primary organisation of the Guenet Military Training School took place yesterday in keeping with the rules and regulations of the WPE.

The meeting which was held at the assembly hall of the school, elected its presidium members after ascertaining the quorum and approving its agenda and programme.

The First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the Guenet Military Training School presented report to the meeting reviewing the activities of the primary organization since its founding. He said that the primary organization had exerted immense effort to raise the ideological consciousness of members. The report further outlined the organizational activities of the primary organization.

Also addressing the meeting, Comrade Capt. Mamo Beyene, head of Organizational Affairs of the Political Department of the Ground Forces, stressed that the primary organization had a great responsibility of enhancing the leadership role of the WPE, implementing the Ten-Year Perspective Plan and creating the means for eliminating the drought problem.

Messages of support of the general meeting from discussion forums were read out to the participants, who later elected democratically members of the primary organizations' committee with the guidance of an election commission.

Similar WPE primary organization annual general meetings were held in Sidamo, Eritrea, Tigray, Hararghe and Kaffa regions.

In Sidamo region, meetings were held at the Regional Administrative Office, the Regional Revolutionary Police, the Office of the Agricultural Development, the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA), the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), the Southern Sector Command, and the Awassa district WPE Committee Office.

In Eritrea region, meetings were held in the Regional Administration, the Regional Military Commissariat, the Asmara City Council, the Asmara Brewery, the Ethiopian Furniture Factory and the Hamassien Province WPE Committee.

The institutions which held meetings of primary organizations in Tigray region were the Regional Administration, the Adwa Provincial Administration, the Provincial Schools' Office, the Nigist Saba Primary School, and the Adwa Peasants' Organising and Agricultural Development.

In Hararghe region, the AEPA, different sections of the Revolutionary Army and the Revolutionary Police also held the annual meeting of their WPE primary organizations.

In Kaffa region, institutions in which meetings were held were the Regional WPE Committee Office, the Regional AETU, AEPA, REYA, REWA, the Jima Town Council, the Jima Comprehensive Secondary School and the Regional Schools' Office.

Various Committee Offices

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The annual general meetings of WPE primary organizations yesterday continued to take place in various parts of the country.

Accordingly, meetings were held at the Hararghe and Sidamo WPE Committee Offices, Shoa Administration Office, the Sidamo Agricultural Development Organization and the regional REWA, at the WPE Committee offices in Gedeo, Wolaita, Sidama, Jemjem, Borona and Arero provinces and the Melgie Wondo Meat Factory.

Meetings were likewise held at the Kaffa Administration Office, Telecommunication Office and the branch office of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, the Axum provincial administration, the Peasants Organizational and Agricultural

Development Agency, the City Council, the Abraha-Azbeha Elementary School, as well as the WPE primary organization of the WPE Committee at Gola Mekeda district, Agamie Province.

Meetings were also held Tuesday at the WPE Committee offices in Axum, Kilte Awlalo, and Raya-Azebo in Tigray region, and Haikoch-Butajira Province as well as at the Adi Arbata district, and the Melka Wakena Hydroelectric Power Plant.

Similarly meetings were held at the WPE Committee offices in Gojjam region, Genale Province.

In the course of the meetings reports were submitted on the political, ideological and organizational activities during the year under review.

At the end of the meetings the participants expressed commitment to do everything possible to withstand the effects of drought, to fight embezzlement and other forms of corruption, and to implement the Ten-Year Perspective Plan.

The participants also expressed determination to actively participate in the efforts under way to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, to build a strong defense force, and to strengthen party leadership role. (ENA)

Labor; Information Ministries

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 4, 5

[Excerpts] WPE primary organizations of different government institutions yesterday held their annual general meetings and reviewed economic, social, political and organizational achievements within their environs and also elected their executive bodies.

The meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was held in the presence of Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, while that of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance was held in the presence of Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE.

Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and minister of construction, attended the meeting held at the Building Construction Authority, Comrade Tekola Defene, member of the CC of the WPE and minister of agriculture, at the Natural Resources Development Organization, and Comrade Roberto Jigano, member of the CC of the WPE and head of the [name indistinct] '66 Political School, at the National Liquor Factory.

Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of the WPE and chairman Abebe Wolde-Mariam, member of the CC of the WPE, at the headquarters of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police in the presence of Comrade Major Gen. Worku Zewdie, member of the CC of the WPE and Commander of the Revolutionary Police Force, and in the different sections of the Central Sector Command in the presence of Comrade Major Lakew Wolde-Senbet, acting head of the Political Department of the Command.

In a statement he made at the WPE primary organisation meeting of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, Comrade Shimelis Mazengia said that the WPE had demonstrated the effectiveness of its leadership role by mobilising its different constituents, its members and the entire working people for the worthy cause of saving the lives of the drought affected compatriots and in implementing the relief and rehabilitation programme.

Noting that the work of the party in different sectors is geared towards the building of a strong socialist society, Comrade Shimelis stated that the efforts of each citizen and the results he or she scores in his or her field contributes significantly to the attainment of the future objectives.

Comrade Shimelis said that the fact that the present generation did not inherit an advanced society from the previous system adds burdens and increases the complexity of the struggle that had to be waged. He noted that the struggle being carried out to defend the revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland is one to which utmost attention has to be paid.

In connection with the future establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Shimelis pointed out that it is an historic event of great national importance which transforms the democratic participation of the working people to a very high stage and lays down a strong foundation for the achievements scored up to now.

While outlining the responsibilities of members of the WPE primary organization of the mass media, Comrade Shimelis noted the duties of the members in mobilising the working people in the light of the scientific ideology and the party's programme and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan. He also stressed the task of foiling the psychological warfare of the enemy, and further emphasised the heavy responsibility entrusted to journalists and their efforts for social and economic progress by standing alongside the working people.

Speaking at the WPE primary organization meeting of the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority, Comrade Kassa Gebre praised the good efforts being made by the authority's WPE primary organization in actively participating in rehabilitation endeavours and in offering its material and moral support to drought victims in response to the National Call since the foundation of the party.

The construction work being launched by employees of the authority cooperatively with other construction organizations, in rehabilitation centres, and the utensils manufactured by the authority and donated to drought victims are among the praiseworthy activities carried out by the authority, said Comrade Kassa, adding that these efforts must continue in every field until the campaign achieves its goal.

Comrade Kassa went on to say that the WPE primary organization of the authority should continue its unstinted efforts to control the implementation of policies and action programmes with the view to translate into action the projects of the construction sector of the economy in line with the Ten-Year Perspective Plan and to enhance productivity.

Comrade Roberto Tigano, addressing the participants of the WPE primary organization meeting at the National Liquor Factory, noted that the organization is giving an encouraging leadership in its efforts to enable economic projects hit their targets and engaging workers in socialist emulation to produce beyond their quota. He lauded the organization for its agitation activities in an effort to implement the work programmes of the party and in stepping up socialist construction.

Indicating that the meeting has created favorable conditions for the WPE primary organization to assess its activities so as to resolve problems encountered and to consolidate its achievements, Comrade Roberto stated that the organization's efforts to strengthen the organizations within the factory and to establish close relations with the management have resulted in the promotion of productivity.

In a statement he made at the WPE primary organization meeting of the National Transport and Communications industrial sector branch union, Comrade Tadesse Tamirat said that the WPE primary organization's leadership is decisive to agitate the worker to increase productivity.

It is also imperative to ensure the implementation of party and government rules, regulations and directives and prepare workers towards that end, Comrade Tadesse said.

Comrade Tadesse also emphasized that the primary organization plays a pivotal role in agitating workers to contribute what is expected of them towards the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Speaking at the Addis Ababa Brewery, Comrade Yideneku Mitikie said that members of the primary organization of the factory are experiencing party work increasing production and maintaining discipline that is worthy of emulation.

Comrade Yideneku said that the building of the socialist economic system, the rehabilitation programme and the establishment of People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are all areas of high priority.

Speaking at the annual meeting of WPE primary organization of the Special Brigade Comrade Major Gen. Abebe Wolde-Mariam recalled the drought problem that had caused much harm on compatriots and pointed out that the heavy responsibility vested in the party and its members to give a lasting solution to the problem.

He said that party members have to make unstinted efforts to translate into deeds the programme charted out by the Political Bureau to overcome backwardness and build the new socialist system. He added that the efforts being made by the Revolutionary Army in unison with the broad masses to implement the programme charted out by the Political Bureau deserve much attention. He said that the WPE gives high consideration to primary organizations for they are the ones producing those revolutionary and genuine comrades who struggle in every field for the sacred objective of the revolution for which revolutionary vanguards fight at the war fronts and the working class struggle.

Comrade Major General Worku Zewde, speaking at the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police auditorium, pointed out that the drought problem which took place in the wake of the founding of the party was given due attention in which the victims were made to resettle in more fertile areas of the country to make them self-reliant and productive citizens. He said with the National Call made by the Revolutionary Leader the whole population of the country has taken a joint action against the problem. He added that an appeal was made to the international community, welfare organizations and individuals to give their helping hand to the drought victims.

He reminded the participants to be more vigilant more than ever before as the nature of the work of the Revolutionary Police is to safeguard the property of the masses and the gains of the revolution.

Trade, Education Ministries

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The annual general meetings of WPE primary organizations continue taking place here in the capital and in the regions.

Party primary organization held at the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Metehara Sugar Factory, the Muger Cement Factory, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, the Ministry of Education, the Special Court, the National Bank of Ethiopia the Freight Transport Organization and the National Metallurgical Factory.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting at the Ministry of Domestic Trade, while Comrade Berhant Bayih, member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and minister of labour and social affairs, at the Metehara Sugar Factory, Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, at the Muger Cement Factory, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the WPE, at the REYA Central Committee, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and minister of law and justice, at the Ministry of Education, Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and chairman of the Central Audit Commission, at the Special Court, Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and minister of finance, at the National Bank, Comrade Tiruwork Wakayo, member of the CC of the WPE, at the Freight Transport Organization, and Comrade Meselech Asfaw, alternate member of the CC of the WPE, at the National Metallurgical Factory.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said at the meeting in the Ministry of Domestic Trade that primary organizations of the WPE should be prepared to discharge their responsibility on the eve of the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. He pointed out that a resolute struggle should be put up against hostile nature and decadent beliefs and attitudes, describing both as the major cause of the country's backwardness.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted that the Ministry of Domestic Trade has a major role to play in the economic construction and in originating policy, organizing the proper distribution of goods, and distributing essential and basic commodities as well as agricultural and industrial products. He said Revolutionary Ethiopia should contribute to the struggle for global peace and strengthen its defence capability in order to defend its unity and territorial integrity as well as the revolution.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie concluded by reminding primary organization of the WPE of their responsibility in ensuring the implementation of party programmes in the political, socioeconomic and defence matters.

Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael stressed the pivotal role of education in producing trained manpower needed for socialist construction and commended the achievements made in the field of education, particularly adult education.

Comrade Amanuel expressed confidence that participants of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of Education will make positive contribution to make towards executing the strategy worked out by the Politburo of the CC of the WPE to tackle the drought problem and to the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Teka Tulu recalled that the WPE primary organization of the Special Court had done a commendable job in recruiting and encouraging members devoted to party policy and to ensuring the proper administration of justice. He said greater effort should be exerted in this area in future.

Initial preparations are under way in the field of law and justice in connection with the establishment of People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Teka noted, adding that legal experts from the Special Court are taking part in the work.

Comrade Berhanu Bayih noted when addressing the meeting at the Metahara Sugar Factory that the victory scored by the working people during the last years was noteworthy and said it was necessary to improve agricultural and production technology to improve the living standard of the people.

Although reactionaries had attempted to take advantage of the drought problem, Comrade Berhanu pointed out, the crisis has been contained as a result of the strategy drawn up by the Politburo of the CC of the WPE.

Comrade Berhanu concluded his statement by stating that WPE primary organizations are ideally placed to recruit and organize genuine and committed members and to implement party programmes, and expressed confidence that the organization would be further strengthened.

Comrade Addis Tedla said the results attained to date in the social, economic and political fields attested to the decisive role of party leadership. He pointed out that the implementation of WPE programmes called for not only the decisive leadership of party members but the unstinted effort of the broad masses as well.

Comrade Addis noted that achievements made to date in social areas of endeavours have created situations conducive to the building of a strong socialist economy, adding that productivity has been increased in the process.

Comrade Legesse Asfaw underlined the historic role played by the party in withstanding the effects of the drought and in rehabilitating and voluntarily repatriating victims. He said that the WPE had paid particular attention to the strengthening of WPE primary organizations and commended the role of the primary organization of the Central Committee of REYA.

Comrade Legesse noted that the enthusiastic participation of youth in the National Military Service scheme has helped towards the strengthening of the nation's defence potential and said the active involvement in the rehabilitation and literacy programmes was noteworthy.

The WPE primary organizations of REYA should be strengthened further, Comrade Legesse said, adding that it has proved its firm commitment to party policy and objectives.

Comrade Tesfaye Dinka underscored the responsibility of the National Bank in exploring ways of boosting the nation's foreign exchange earnings and in ensuring that these earnings are properly and judiciously utilized. He said the bank also has the task of securing international loans for economic development in accordance with government priorities and in helping strengthen the agricultural sector of the economy.

Comrade Tiruwork Wakayo said the effort made by workers of the Freight Transport Organization has helped ease the transportation problem. She said that the organization's services in transporting food and other goods from the ports to the hinterland have been of great help in the rehabilitation drive.

Comrade Meseletch Asfaw commended the activities of workers of the Metallurgical Factory and said they should continue contributing to the economic construction effort currently under way.

Also yesterday, meetings were held at Agricultural Organizations in Yerer Kereyu Province and the Lome district peasants association of Shoa region. Meetings were also held in Hararghe region at the Officers' School of the First Revolutionary Army, Gara Muleta and Gursum Provinces, the Jijiga provincial schools administration, the Dire Dawa Soft Drinks Factory, Fedis, Alemaya and Mulo districts, the Jijiga Livestock Development Project, the Jijiga Electric Light and Power Authority branch office, the regional REWA council and Komboltcha, Baile and Kuni districts.

More Ministries, Factories

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] The annual general meetings of WPE primary organizations continued in their respective areas by assessing overall activities and electing executive bodies. The organizations and institutions where WPE meetings are taking place include the Wonji Shoa Sugar Factory, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the Heroes' Centre, the Addis Tyre Factory, the Defence Industry, and the National Factory Industrial Union.

Meeting of the WPE primary organizations were held in the presence of higher party representatives: Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and minister of labour and social affairs, at the Wonji Shoa Sugar Factory, Comrade Fassika Sidelil, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the WPE, the Ministry of Agriculture, Comrade Showandagne Belete, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the WPE, the Ministry of Health, Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and minister of state and public security, the Ministry of Interior, Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and minister of construction, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of the WPE and chairman of the AETU, the National Factory Industrial Union, Comrade Brig.-Gen. Amha Desta, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chief of Staff of the Air Force at the Heroes' Centre, Comrade Gezahegne Gebre, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and deputy editor-in-chief of SERTO ADER at the Addis Tyre Factory, and Comrade Major Eshetu Workineh, head of Ideological Affairs at the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defence, at the Defence Industry.

Speaking at the Wonji Shoa Sugar Factory, Comrade Berhanu noted that because the factory's WPE primary organization was established with the struggle of workers who support the revolution, it has produced numerous genuine and resolute members who strive for the effective implementation of the party's programme.

He said, "although we have scored resounding victories in the struggle to build socialism on a strong foundation, party members must continue their struggle for further successes."

Comrade Berhanu further stated that the enemies of the revolution were frustrated by the encouraging results registered by effectively implementing the action programme of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to withstand the drought. These results, he said, fill the hearts of genuine revolutionaries with pride.

In a statement he gave at the meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture, Comrade Fassika Sidelil said that in order to boost food production and to extricate the country from its present drought disaster, efforts must continue to transform the present agricultural system and totally replace it with a socialist mode of production thereby ensuring continued food production.

Comrade Fassika also said that WPE members in the agricultural sector of the economy must mobilize agricultural workers to make greater efforts so as to enhance their role in food production.

Speaking at the meeting he attended, Comrade Shewandagne Belete said that the drought in our country has aroused international humanitarian feelings and aid for which the country is thankful. Comrade Shewandagne said, however, that above all our own effort for self-reliance is decisive.

He pointed out that according to the party programme and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan health services are among the major areas given priority. He explained the important role to be played by the masses, health professionals and cadres to this end. He admired the participation of health professionals both in the war front in defence of the Motherland and in the rehabilitation campaign and resettlement programme.

Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie pointed out that as the structure of the Ministry of Interior is wide and long aged and with a long time experience, its participation is of a nationwide level. He said that the community would understand the management and leadership of the new system and improve its organization and develop its ideological understanding through the ministry's WPE primary body.

He said that primary organizations serve as a bridge between the community and the party so that the relations between the two may be strengthened.

Speaking at the general meeting of the primary organization of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Comrade Kassa Gebre pointed out that to build a socialist economy, strengthening the resettlement programme and enhancing requisite activities for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are of priority areas at present.

He said that the primary organizations and their members, who are entrusted with the task of executing party directives, have to be exemplary in shouldering responsibilities. High leadership role is being played by members of the political organization and the primary organizations will register increased encouraging results in the future, he said.

Comrade Tadesse Tamirat said at the meeting he attended that the WPE primary organization of the Workers' Union had played an active role in the past year within its area in implementing the Ten-Year Perspective Plan in line with the action programme adopted by the WPE.

He added that the organization's efforts had borne fruit and urged that more is expected of its members to score further achievements. Comrade Tadesse said that the members would be given the support of higher executive bodies.

Comrade Brig.-Gen. Amha Desta told the meeting at the Heroes' Centre that the organization had done everything in its power to give proper care and treatment, to help recover and train in vocational skills the heroes who had sustained injuries at the warfront in the defence of the Motherland.

Comrade [name indistinct] Gebre on his part said that members of the WPE primary organization of the Addis Tyre Factory should continue their efforts to politicize workers of the factory and agitate them to boost production.

Comrade Major Eshetu Workineh noted that encouraging results had been registered at the Defence Industry with the view to further strengthening the national defence capability. He said that this was due to the dedication and sacrifice paid by the workers of the industry. He urged the members to continue setting an example to other workers.

Similarly in Hararghe region, meetings were held at the First Revolutionary Army headquarters, the regional Working People's Control Committee, Harar town and Harar Zuria, Dire Dawa, Issa-Gurgura provinces, the Hararghe region Workers' Union, the Harar and Jijiga provinces administrative offices and the Misrak Awash and Gewane districts. In Gondar region, meetings were held in the regional agricultural development office, the regional peasants' association, the Revolutionary Police, the [word indistinct] the Gondar Town Council, Dembia district, the Fasilides Comprehensive Secondary School, Deberer Tabor Province, Fogera District, Delgatena peasants' producers' cooperative government-owned hotels in Gondar region, the Gondar beverage production and distribution corporation, and the Este district.

In the same region, similar meetings were held in Setit-Humera district of Wogera Province, the Gainte Province administration, the Gondar Meat Factory, the northern province administration, the regional rental housing administration, and the Gondar Zuria district.

In Gamo Goffa region, organizations where meetings were held included the Gamo Goffa WPE Committee office, the regional REYA, REWA, AETU, the Chano-Darga producers' cooperative, the Chenchu Town Council, the Gardula-Zuria district, and Konso district.

Similarly, in Wollega region meetings were held at the Hoha settlement project in Assosa Province which is run under the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the Assosa Province WPE committee, the Sibu Sire district, the regional administration office, the Wollega agricultural development unit, the Assosa town administration, the Begi town office and the Horo Guduru Province and Abai Chomen district.

In Illubabor region, meetings were held in the regional peasants' association office, the Gambela Province WPE Committee, Mocha Province, Bunno Province, Dedessa district, Yayu district in Sor-Geba Province, and the Tepi coffee plantation in Yeki District.

Primary WPE organization meetings in Tigray region were held in the regional AETU office, the regional REWA, REYA, the educational administration and Agame Province.

In Shoa region, meetings were held in Tegulet-Bulga Province WPE Committee, the Debre Berhan Wool Factory, the provincial Revolutionary Police, the Jibat-Metcha Province WPE Committee, the Amho and Bako schools, the Ambo Mineral Factory and other organizations.

The annual WPE primary organization meetings which were held in accordance with the rules and regulations of WPE resolved to work for the implementation of the WPE programme, the Ten-Year Perspective Plan and for the building of the country's defence force.

CSO: 3400/1079

ETHIOPIA

WPE-CCC CONCLUDES MEETING, ADOPTS PLAN OF ACTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

The third regular meeting of the Central Control Commission of the WPE concluded its two-day deliberations yesterday by adopting its plan of action for the coming six months.

The meeting, which was held at the office of the CC of the WPE and chaired by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the WPE, reviewed its achievements in the past six months following briefings on various topics related to its duties.

Participants of the meeting were briefed and given extensive explanation on control techniques as well as on the experiences that were developed by socialist countries in this field and which could be related to the objective conditions in the country.

The discussions also covered the decisive role that has to be played by the strengthening of a control system for the implementation of the objectives of the WPE as was emphasised at the Second Regular Plenum of the WPE Central Committee. The meet-

ing also dwelt on the attention that has to be paid to inner party life and on the importance of popularising control in accordance with the resolution of the plenum.

Addressing the participants at the concluding session, Comrade Alemu said that the meeting had deliberated on useful control strategies and had thereby greatly enhanced the understanding of the members of the commission.

Comrade Alemu further stressed the contributions of control for the strengthening of the party and for the objectives it stands for. The strength of the members, he said, would enable control work to achieve a transition to a higher stage.

Comrade Alemu further elaborated on the duties of members to eliminate weaknesses and devise new methods of operation and noted that the commission's executive committee would exert unstinted effort to carry out the action programme for the coming six months.

(ENA)

ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

by a Staff Reporter

A total of 204,240 laboratory determinations were made by the National Research Institute of Health (NRIH) on clinical specimens taken from 40,967 patients received or sent to it, was reported by a newsletter of the Institute.

The report covers the 1983-84 period. The newsletter noted that the number of determinations has grown by 19 per cent and the number of people served has risen by 13 per cent compared to that of 1982-83. The diagnostic services for 1982-83 was 171,938 while the analytical services for the same period totalled 2,111.

The newsletter further indicated that the increase in diagnostic services was due to the corresponding decrease in the activities of hospital laboratories, from where specimens are sent to the NRIH. The newsletter also indicated the decrease in production of biological materials, which is attributed to a fall in demand of some of the materials.

The newsletter disclosed that valuable information has been collected from visits conducted in 12 hospital laboratories in the capital city, five hospital and 16 health centre laboratories in Shoa, Wollega, Illubabor and Kaffa regions.

According to the newsletter, 25 trainees had graduated from NRIH with diplomas as junior technicians, while 30 others participated in courses leading to the rating of senior laboratory technician, during the period in review. A number of courses of short duration on laboratory techniques were given at NRIH, in which more than 400 health professionals from different institutions took part.

The newsletter described the research activities carried out at NRIH as encouraging and that 16 such projects had been completed, while 18 others are in progress. The NRIH was awarded a special certificate of participation during the 20th annual conference of the Ethiopian Medical Association, where it presented eight papers on selected topics.

ETHIOPIA

METEMA REHABILITATION EFFORT EVALUATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Alemu Hailu]

[Text] The rehabilitation effort currently under way in Metema, Gondar region is an important step in the struggle to get drought victims out of the grip of famine and poverty, Comrade Adane Mamuye, the regional RRC branch representative, told THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in an interview.

He said the RRC is making unreserved efforts to cope with the drought situation by taking measures aimed at preventing the further loss of human life and steps to redress the conditions which gave rise to the current crisis.

The RRC is providing the new settlers with grain, clothes, utensils (household materials) and farm implements through its branch office in Metema, Comrade Adane observed.

The RRC regional representative pointed out that 5,000 families are currently being rehabilitated on fertile areas in seven settlement villages of Metema, adding that the settlers are engaged in agricultural activities.

Revealing the efforts in the sphere of construction to facilitate the rehabilitation drive, Comrade Adane noted that the construction work of a new airstrip has been completed. He also added that 162.2 km of road and 81.80 km. of feeder roads have also contributed to activate rural development by providing access to needed supplies and services.

Comrade Adane disclosed that four of the 15 modern grain stores, each with a capacity of 2,500 quintals constructed in the region by the German Agro-Action are found in Metema. Two flour mills set up by the RRC at Aftit and Kokit in Metema, will soon be operational, it was learnt.

The regional RRC representative also explained that compatriots, whose normal life has been disrupted as a result of the current drought, are being assisted at three RRC relief camps in the region, namely Ibinat, Debark and Nefasmewcha.

He said for this year alone the amount of relief assistance distributed by the RRC to 200,082 needy compatriots consisted of 126,000 quintals of barley, 16,000 quintals of nutritive food, 150,000 litres of oil, 68,000 clothes and blankets. The number of the needy people at the relief camps has drastically fallen with a number of them having returned home because of the rains, he added.

As the construction of roads and grain stores, is of great importance for the distribution and timely supply of food aid, the RRC with the assistance of donor organizations has facilitated the construction of 35 km of road from Nefasmewcha to Anseta through cash-for-work programme. It has also set up six (6) medium size stores, each with a holding capacity of 60,000 quintals in Siemen, Gaynit and Libo provinces, Comrade Adane pointed out. He also said the RRC is promoting terracing activities in Gaynit and Libo provinces, as part of the effort to revitalize and conserve agricultural land.

The RRC is closely working with international and national organizations, such as the World Vision International, UNICEF, Irish Concern, the Red Cross, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, C.R.S. as well as the German Agro-Action, German Emergency Doctors' Committee, American Joint Distribution, by way of bringing emergency relief supplies to compatriots living under severe conditions in the relief camps, he stressed.

Comrade Adane, who hailed the assistance rendered by the international community emphasized, the need to step up domestic and international efforts to give a start in life to our compatriots affected by drought.

CSO: 3400/1078

ETHIOPIA

ILCA REVEALS CROP YIELDS STUDY RESULTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) has revealed results of scientific studies aimed at improving crop yields on unstable but fertile soil which covers almost 100 million hectares and represents one of the continent's most potent but least exploited agricultural resources in Africa's drought-prone regions.

According to ILCA's agricultural experts, spectacular results have been achieved in an experimental project in Ethiopia's highlands which have been the worst affected by the recurrent drought.

The scientists at the International Livestock Centre for Africa, headquartered here, said the project focussed on so-called black soil.

Such soil is made fertile by a high clay content which allows it to retain water. But it turns to mud under rain and quickly hardens, reducing available planting periods and yields.

ILCA scientists estimate that black soil covers nearly 100 million hectares of total cultivable land in Ethiopia's highlands.

The five-year ILO project is aimed at improving drainage on such land to allow for a two-crop annual harvest. The project concentrated on using locally-manufactured tools to reduce water-logging while also conserving water.

They said they had achieved remarkable results so far, raising crop yields by as much as 158 percent.

A recent report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) revealed that Africa had 800 million hectares of potentially arable land, but that only 170 million hectares of it is under cultivation.

The ILCA scientists said they hope to use know-how gained in the highlands project to help other countries now facing food problems to boost agricultural output. (ENA)

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GAMO GOFFA PLAN--Arba Minch (ENA)--Representatives of party, government and mass organization bodies of Gamo Goffa region yesterday held a meeting and assessed the accomplishments in the field of implementing the programme charted to withstand and solve the drought problem. Discussions were held on reports submitted to the meeting by provincial first secretaries of WPE committees and administrators on the achievements in rehabilitation and development in all the four provinces of the region. Addressing the meeting, which was held at the Omo Hall in Arba Minch town, Comrade Kassahun Tafesse, member of the CC of the WPE and first secretary of the WPE Committee of Gamo Goffa region, noted the efforts made by the inhabitants of the region to implement the programme aimed at saving the lives of drought affected compatriots. He called on the participants to exert utmost endeavour to enhance production. Meanwhile, various prizes and certificates were presented to government and mass organizations as well as to individuals credited with outstanding performances in various fields during the 1977 Ethiopian production year in Gamo Goffa region. The prizes and certificates were awarded by Comrade Kassahun at ceremony held at the Omo auditorium. Present on the occasion were members of the regional WPE Committee and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 5]

HARARGHE PEASANT CO-OPS--Harar (ENA)--One hundred-and-forty-three peasant producers cooperatives with a cumulative capital of over 6,047,000 birr have been formed in Hararghe region, it was reported here yesterday. The 7,803-member cooperatives deploy over 5,100 plough oxen and 18 tractors and are cultivating 13,368 hectares of land. The eastern zone agricultural development office also reported that 299 peasant service cooperatives with a total capital of over 12,858,000 birr and a membership of 388,431 are creating in the region. The cooperatives provide members with warehouse and flour mill facilities as well as extend them loans to improve and expand their activities, the zonal office stated. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Aug 85 p 5]

CONTROL COMMISSION MEETS--The third regular meeting of the Central Control Commission of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), got under way at the assembly hall of the CC of the WPE yesterday. Taking part at the meeting are members of the Central Control Commission of the 14 regions, Addis Ababa and the Assab provincial administration. Presenting a six month progress report during the meeting, Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and chairman of the Central Control Commission, said that the Central

Commission gives recommendations for improvement based on the suggestions presented by lower control bodies. It had also given directives to regional control commissions on report presentation, he said. Comrade Alemu gave a detailed report on the discipline of members, the implementation and supervision of directives and the observance of party rules and directives for the proper discharge of responsibilities. During the two day meeting, briefings and clarifications will be given on the experience of party control system gained by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). Discussion will also be conducted on the problems encountered during control operation, the supervision and working system of control and on the presentation of a report by control commissions. The meeting will also approve the plan of the Central Control Commission. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 85 p 1]

CITY RESERVOIRS--Construction work on expanding and repairing the Legadadi and Gefersa water filtering stations to alleviate the shortage of water in the capital is nearing completion, the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority announced here yesterday. The drinking water project of the authority is reported to have done a commendable job in expanding and constructing additional water filtering stations at Legedadi by repairing old machinery and various equipment at the Gefersa station. Pipelines have been installed from Legedadi to Shola and the assembling of pumps at six central places has been finalized, according to the authority. On completion of work on the new water project the volume of water at the two reservoirs will be raised from 80,000 cubic metres to 180,000 cm. Work on the water filtering stations and installing of water pipes to supply adequate potable water to city dwellers has been completed. The authority also announced that 13 highers in the capital will run out of water for 3 days due to construction work to link the newly built water filtering stations to the existing and main reservoirs. Highers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 will be cut off while Highers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 24 will be served only partly from 23 to 25 August. Comrade Ayele Habte-Michael, General Manager of the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority called on the residents of these parts of the city to reserve water before the cut off and to utilize water economically. He also disclosed the supply of water to hospitals and major hotels and to light industries and densely-populated areas through water tanker. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 3]

SOVIET MOBILE HOSPITAL--About 90,000 patients were given medical treatment and 1,000 operations were conducted at the Soviet mobile medical hospital in Assosa Province, Wollega region, since January 1985, according to a press release issued by the Ministry of Health. The hospital, which began its operation in January 1985, is part of the assistance of the Soviet Union aimed at eliminating the effects of drought. The press release said that at the request of the Ethiopian side an extension of the period of operation of the mobile hospital up to the end of 1985 had been officially arranged as of yesterday. Staffed with Soviet medical personnel, including doctors and nurses, and equipped with the modern medical facilities delivered from the USSR, the hospital operates on a grant basis, the release said. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 85 p 1]

JIJIGA DEVELOPMENT--Jijiga (ENA)--A team led by Comrade Mersie Ejigu member of the Central Committee of the WPE and minister in the National Committee for Central Planning, Monday reviewed different development activities in Jijiga Province, Hararghe region. The team comprising department heads and experts visited the 10-million cubic metre water dam project in Alibayu locality of Jijiga Province that could develop 10,000 hectares of farmland, the Jijiga cattle resources development project, the sheep rearing station, an adult training center and other development organizations. The team was briefed on the overall development activities of the province by Comrade Kassegne Feleke, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Jijiga Province. Present during the tour was Comrade Dr Biru Abebe, head of the Eastern Zonal Planning office with the rank of commissioner. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Aug 85 p 1]

BALE AEPA MEETING--Goba (ENA)--The fifth regular meeting of the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) in Bale region was held here Sunday at the regional AEPA office and discussed the action programme of the Association for the next six months. The meeting reviewed the reports of chairmen at the regional and provincial levels and expressed satisfaction over the achievements in the first half of the current year. Comrade Letta Abate, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and the regional peasants' association chairman, said in his report that 133 kilometres of primary road had been built by the peasants in the region to link different kebeles and districts. After enumerating the facilities prepared in peasant villages, Comrade Letta said that earthwork stretching for 24 kilometres has been accomplished to lay down a pipeline that would help provide water to the peasants. In addition, training has been given to 76 peasants and 25 peasant housewives in agriculture, home economics and different vocations to popularise science and technology and thereby enhance productivity, said Comrade Letta. He pointed out that efforts of the peasants in the region included the building of dwellings and the tilling of land as well as donations of utensils and funds in aid of drought victims and in support of the national rehabilitation scheme. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 6]

POLITICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS--Nazareth (ENA)--Over 300 political education teachers of junior secondary schools from Addis Ababa and the regions received certificates over the weekend on completion of a political education workshop. The certificates were handed over to the teachers by Comrade Birru Haile, head of Ideological Affairs of the WPE Committee of Nazareth and Yerer-Kereyu Province. Comrades from the Yekatit '66 Political School and from the Ministry of Education gave briefings to the participants of the workshop on the preparation of materials for the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and further held discussions to enhance their knowledge about the subject. The workshop was the second of its kind to be held in the current academic year at the Nazareth Teachers' Training Institute. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 6]

WFP HELPS FARMERS--World Food Programme president James Ingram said at the conclusion of a visit to Ethiopia that his organisation would be spending 100 million dollars in that country on a soil conservation project, starting next year. The WFP is already involved in a scheme in Ethiopia costing 125 million dollars and benefiting 10,000 peasant farmers. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 7]

CEMENT PRODUCTION--Ethiopia is self-sufficient in cement and is even releasing surplus production for export. The deputy director responsible for cement production, Kumela Gragn, said that output since the beginning of this year had reached 27,700 tons, an increase of 38 percent over the same period last year. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 7]

SAUDI DELEGATION--The Ethiopian press has reported for the first time since the outbreak of the famine a visit by a delegation from the Saudi Red Crescent. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 8]

MORE CO-OPS URGED--According to Ethiopia's vice-minister of agriculture responsible for promoting co-operatives, quoted by the English-language daily Ethiopian Herald, each peasant service co-operative will have its own "development agent." The measure is intended to encourage peasant farmers to join production and service co-operatives, which in the eyes of the government are still all too few in number. The 1,510 production co-operatives only have 102,000 members, while 85 percent of the country's population of 42 million depends on agriculture for a living. In a recent report the Food and Agriculture Organisation said one of the reasons for low agricultural output in Ethiopia was a shortage of specialist advisers. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 7]

FAMINE HITS SOUTH, EAST--The seriousness of the famine in the north of Ethiopia has distracted attention from the situation in other provinces in the country, in the south and west in particular. In its latest bulletin, the International Livestock Centre for Africa, based in Addis Ababa, warns that the Borana herders, an Oromo minority living in southern Sidamo province on the Kenyan border, are threatened with having to abandon their traditional way of life because their herds have been virtually decimated by drought. In its own publication, Refugees, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees also says that the inhabitants of Harargue province would be justified in thinking that their own distress has not received the international attention it deserves. The UNHCR also admits that 1,000 of the 28,000 Ethiopian refugees resettled in their homeland at great expense since 1983 have returned to Djibouti because of drought. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 Aug 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1078

GHANA

BRIEFS

IRANIAN TEAM VISITS--The visiting five-man Iranian delegation, led by Mr Ahmed Shafaat, Deputy Minister of Construction and Rural Development, yesterday visited the brick and tile factory at Ankaful. The delegation also saw progress of work on a workers' village at Abura, near Cape Coast, being built with products from the Ankaful factory. Earlier, during a courtesy call on Lt-Col E.A. Baidoo, Central Regional Secretary, Mr Shafaat said the purpose of the visit was to explore possibilities of helping in the improvement of rural communities.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 1]

U.K. MILITARY ASSISTANCE--The 100,000 pounds sterling worth of military training equipment presented to Ghana Armed Forces on Thursday by the British High Commissioner Mr Kevin Burns, were received by the Force Commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo and not Brig W.M. Mensa-Wood as our report said yesterday. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 5]

TDC HOUSES EXPROPRIATED--A law transferring the ownership of 61 houses in Tela to the State was signed on August 20, 1985. In accordance with the said law, Tema Development Corporation houses previously owned by the Black Star Line which is now known as the State Shipping Corporation, are therefore to be surrendered to the state by the occupants, whether they were in possession of the houses by any other arrangement. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday warned that any person who refuses to surrender any of the specified houses, or who sells, leases, transfers or otherwise disposes of any of the specified houses, or otherwise obstructs any person authorised to recover the houses will be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of up to £50,000 or to two years' imprisonment or to both. The statement said the law became necessary because although the State Shipping Corporation initially acquired the houses to provide accommodation for staff, some of the occupants transferred them to others, or continued to occupy them after leaving the service of the corporation. This has resulted in an acute shortage of accommodation for actively working staff of the corporation while no effective steps have been taken to remove unauthorised occupants from the houses. The statement said by transferring ownership to the state, the law will facilitate the proper use of the houses. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 1]

MANGO TREES PLANTED--The chiefs and people of Abutia-Kloe in the Volta Region led by the Zonal Mobilization Committee have replanted more than 50,000 seedlings of mango in response to the government's call to plant and protect trees. The Ho District Secretary, Mr E.M. Bosson, who took part in the exercise, advised the people not to concentrate only on tree planting but also to ensure their growth through maintenance as well. According to Togbe Kwasi Botwe V, a divisional chief of the area, he and his sub-chiefs have released 10 hectares of land for the planting of more trees including sheanut. A section of the people including the District Secretary is seen busily planting some of the mango seedlings. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 85 p 8]

COMMUNITY FARMS IMPACT --The community farm concept has made a considerable impact on agricultural activity in the Upper West Region where a total of 22 community farms have been established this farming season. In the Wa District, guinea corn community farms have been established at Bussie, Essah and Kaleo while three cassava, beans and groundnuts community farms have been established in the same district. Some of the community farms belong to 88 Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria following the deportation of illegal immigrants from that country. Farms belonging to the returnees are located at Babile, Datomi, Nandom and Loho near Wa. The Upper West Regional Liaison Officer of the National Mobilization Committee, Mr Alex Kala, told the "Graphic" during an inspection tour of community farms in the region that bambara beans and groundnut community farms had also been established at Guoku and Jefisi in the Tumu district. He took the opportunity to stress the importance of community farming in areas where peasant farmers have little or no access to mechanised farm services. Mr Kala said apart from mobilizing farmers to cultivate food crops on community farms through communal labour, the Regional Secretariat of the Mobilization Community had also started a rabbit breeding and farming projects to raise revenue for the secretariat. He commended the people of Kaleo for establishing 11 community farms which constitute half of the total number of community farms in the region. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Aug 85 p 8]

VETERANS' FARM PROJECT--The Veterans Association of Ghana has cultivated 47 acres of maize and cassava at Madina, near Accra, to raise funds for the welfare of disabled ex-servicemen in the country. This was disclosed to me by Col P.M. Agbeko (rtd), executive chairman of the association, when he led members of the planning committee of the ladies auxiliary wing of the association on a visit to the Veterans Home in Accra yesterday. He said the ladies wing would organize the sale of poppies to raise funds to honour the 'war-dead' and war-victims who he said, had sacrificed so much for the nation. The wing would also organize film shows, jumble sales, food fairs, dinner-dances and sporting activities to support the veterans. Col Agbeko, who was not happy with the condition of the veterans, said similar visits would be made to the Veterans Homes in Kumasi, Yendi, Koforidua, Tamale, Ho and Navrongo to acquaint themselves with the problems facing the veterans in order to provide them with the necessary assistance. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p 8]

DWARF ISLAND HEALTH CARE--An Armed Forces medical team of three officers and 25 other ranks from Accra yesterday landed on Dwarf Island in the Volta Lake to begin a Primary Health Care programme for the people. The team will stay on the island for eight days. A press release issued by the Armed Forces said during 'Exercise Team Work' conducted last March, the establishment of good rapport between the troops and the people led to the extension of medical facilities to some of the people. The current exercise code-named 'Mop up,' is aimed at extending general medical facilities to the whole population on the island. According to the release, the team would immunize all children under five years, give health education on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, treat minor ailments and identify the health needs of the people. In addition, the statement said the team would collect statistics on health and population of children under five years old as well as select from among the people four persons who could be trained as community health workers and traditional birth attendants. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 85 p 8]

GOMOA DEVELOPMENT FUND--A ten million cedi development fund has been set up by the chiefs and people of the Gomoa Traditional Area. Citizens of the area would contribute ¢400 a man and ¢200 a woman under the fund which is also aimed at boosting agricultural production. Okukutun Ahunako Acquah, Omanhene of Gomoa-Akyempim, disclosed this when he addressed the chiefs and people of the area at a grand durbar at Gomoa-Assin at the week-end to highlight the celebration of their annual 'Abobaa' festival. The Omanhene noted that the new concept of participatory democracy enjoined every Ghanaian to participate in decision-making and charges the CDRs to initiate an education drive on the need for the people to undertake self-help projects.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 85 p 8]

RURAL BANKS PREFINANCING--Rural banks in the Western Region have agreed to prefinance all inputs allocated to the fishermen and farmers service centres. This was announced by Dr E.N. Tackie-Otoo, chairman of the Esemaman Rural Bank at the bank's first shareholders meeting here at the week-end. He disclosed that in its first year of operation, which ended last March, the bank prefinanced the allocation of fishing nets, ropes, twine and other inputs worth ¢4 million, for fishermen at Shama, Aboadze and Abuesi. It also ordered 20 cases of cutlasses worth ¢100,000 for farmers in the area. Dr Tackie-Otoo announced further plans by the bank to expand its services to the people of Aboadze and Daboase with the opening soon, of two agencies in the two towns. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 8]

CUBAN SCHOOLS PRAISED--Mrs Susan Al-Hassan, member of the PNDC, said yesterday that the Cuban educational system is worthy of emulation by other developing countries. She said if the Cuban system was adopted in Ghana, it would minimize the problems of feeding in boarding schools. Mrs Al-Hassan made the remarks when the four best Ghanaian students from Cuba now on holidays in the country, called on her in Accra. They are Master Daniel Awuku Nyanteh, Ahmed Nuhu Zakaria, Alexander Manu and Beatrice Boahene. Mrs Al-Hassan congratulated them on their achievements and urged them to encourage their fellow students to take the advantage of

the offer by the Cuban Government to do their best. Mr Kojo Haizel, member of the State Committee for Economic Corporation, said the educational system of Cuba is based on the revolutionaty slogan "as to every worker, a student and to every student a worker" a principle initiated by one of Cuba's heroes, Jose Marti, and perfected after the revolution. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p 8]

NTOASO PHC CENTRE--Dr Bannerman, senior medical officer in charge of the Nsawam Government Hospital, at the week-end opened a ¢100,000 building for a Primary Health Care Centre at Ntoaso near Nsawam. Dr Bannerman praised the people of the area for building the project. Meanwhile, the people of Dego, also near Nsawam, are constructing a permanent block for a Health Care Centre through communal labour with contributions of ¢400 per man and ¢200 a woman.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 8]

STUDENT FEEDING COSTS--The Government subsidy for feeding students in second cycle institutions this year alone was ¢235.2 million. A total of 100,000 students in boarding institutions, both secondary and technical, benefited from the subsidy. This was made known at Bolgatanga on Tuesday by Mrs Vida Yeboah, Under Secretary for Education, when she addressed the fourth annual general conference and workshop of the Agricultural Science Teachers Association of Ghana (ASTG). Mrs Yeboah said every effort should be made to relieve the Government of the burden of having to supply funds which were not available, anyway, for the rehabilitation of primary schools. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 8]

FUMSO PROJECTS--The people of Fumso in the Adansi District are to purchase a generator and a cassava processing machine estimated at ¢800,000 through voluntary contributions. Mr H.A. Bosompim, Organizing Assitant, who disclosed this at a rally organized by the Adansi District CDR secretariat here, said revenue from the cassava processing machine would be used to finance development projects in the town. According to Mr Bosompim, the people had already realized ¢75,000 and he appealed to those who had not yet paid their contributions to do so early, so that the machines could be procured. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8]

PIGGERY, POULTRY PROJECTS--The National House of Chiefs has earmarked ¢500,000 to start a piggery and poultry projects to generate revenue for its operations. Mr A.N. Natsu, deputy registrar of the house, disclosed this when a team of Krobos in Ashanti called on Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, Asantehene, at Manhyia to ask for land to start poultry projects. In Achat, the head of the Krobo community, Nene Mate Appiah said Krobos in Kumasi had been mobilized to offer communal labour to help face-lift the city. Nene Appiah suggested the institution of prizes for districts and regions which excel in self-help projects, adding, "this will indeed accelerate the Economic Recovery Programme." He assured the Asantehene that his community would play its role positively to enable the Ashanti Region emerged winner in such event. Nene Appiah donated ¢20,000 on behalf of the Krobos, to the Asanteman Development Fund. Otumfuo Opoku Ware assured the Krobos of his co-operation and assistance to enable them to undertake their projects. He commended them for their peaceful and

orderly behaviour in the community. urging them to continue to comport themselves. Nene Odoe Huapoyu II, chief linguist of Nene Azu Mate-Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo, represented the Konor at the ceremony--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8]

COPRA BAGS DELAY--More than 1,000 bags of copra worth about C3.6 million bought by the Copra Farmers Service Centre at New Town near Half Assini will go bad if they are not evacuated to the Takoradi Port immediately. The Ghana Export Company, which is expected to advance money to the Centre to meet its purchases from farmers and provide transport for the evacuation, has allegedly ignored appeals to discharge its responsibilities. Mr Stephen Blay, secretary of the Centre, said the company was yet to advance more than C2 million to pay a number of copra farmers in the area. He said the Centre's daily purchases had been on the increase since the copra season began last month and expressed the hope that the Export Company would live up to expectation to prevent embarrassment to both the Centre and the farmers.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Aug 85 p 1]

GHANA-GDR SOCIETY--The 8th delegates congress of the Ghana-GDR Friendship Society will be held at the State Insurance Club House at Osu, Accra on Saturday. According to the programme released by the National Secretariat, the official opening will be performed by Mr Ato Dadzie, PNDC Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat. Other speakers at the congress which will be chaired by Mr Mowbray Elliot, President of the National Executive Committee of the society include Mr Franz Everhartz, the GDR Ambassador. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 3]

HLEFI FOUNDRY--The Hlefi Mobilization Squad is to build an estimated C2.5 million foundry at Hlefi to bring blacksmiths together to improve their lot and technical skills. The foundry is planned to bring together blacksmiths of Anfoeta, Bame, Hlefi, Kpale, Etodome and Saviefe, as well as to train school leavers. Mr Ephraim Yaw Akoni, a mobilization liaison officer in charge of Hlefi zone, who disclosed this to the press on Monday, said the project had already received the green light from the National Mobilization Secretariat. He said the foundry, which would comprise a workshop, a show room, a store and an office, would manufacture among other things, farm implements, musical instruments, bolts and nuts. Commodore Steve Obimpe, chairman of the National Mobilization Programme, who visited the project site earlier this month, expressed delight about the project, Mr Akoni disclosed.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 8]

AKOEPE-AVENUI PROJECTS--The people of Akoepe-Avenui in the Volta Region have completed an C18,000 water project which they started some ten years ago, through communal labour and voluntary contributions. The project was given priority by the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution and the Town Development Committee as part of a three-year development programme, under which the people hope to construct a four-classroom block, a shed for the local kindergarten and a herbal clinic. Estimated at C500,000, the projects are to be financed through proceeds from their community farms and voluntary contributions. Mr Gershon Dzantiah of the Regional CDR Secretariat, commended the people for completing the project which forms

part of the Tokokoe Water Project in the Ho District. Mr Dzantiah noted that the revolution enjoined all communities to help themselves before seeking government assistance.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 8]

UNITY OF FARMERS--Mr W.H. Yegoah, Ashanti Regional Secretary, has urged farmers in the country to close their ranks and guard against divisive tendencies that hamper increased production. Opening a two-day national seminar organized for farmers by the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (GAFACO-OPS) at the Great Hall, UST, here yesterday, Mr Yeboah pointed out that the nation could not succeed without a proper appreciation of the role of each member of the society. "It is only on the sum total of our individual and group efforts that we can hope to build the kind of society we all dream of," he declared. He explained that there could be no meaningful industrialization without a strong agricultural base and that was the reason why the PNDC had, time and again, continued to make every effort to provide needed inputs for agricultural production. Togbe Kwasi Sasraku II, national president of the CAFACO-OPS stressed the need for farmers to help check the smuggling of the country's mineral products. He advised them to ensure that their freedom and power were not taken away from them by unscrupulous and self-seeking persons. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 8]

JUAPONG-MAFI-ADIDOME ROAD--The people of Dorfor Traditional Area are constructing a 31-5-kilometre road from Juapong to Mafi-Addidome to open up the area for commercial activity. Other projects to be undertaken include the expansion of the Dorfor-Addidome Health Centre, establishment of a cottage lime industry, renovation of school blocks and the construction of two places of convenience in each town in the traditional area. Togbi Komlaga II, Paramount chief of Dorfor, announced this when he launched an appeal for funds for the project at a durbar at Afawude-Dorfor last week-end. The project which is estimated at about C25 million would be financed by a development levy of C400 per male resident and C200 per female, while non-residents would contribute C800 and C400 per male and female, respectively. Cattle-owners had also agreed to contribute C20,000 per kraal, Togbi Komlaga said. He stressed that he and his sub-chiefs had sworn to endeavour to develop the area. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 8]

WESTERN REGION ORC--About C17 million in income tax has been collected in the Western Region within the past 21 days following the launching of the pay your tax campaign code-named "Operation Bumper Harvest." Sources close to the Western Regional branch of the Office of the Revenue Commissioners (ORC) told newsmen here yesterday that a sizeable proportion of the amount came from firms and other establishments which had been in tax arrears for some time now. The sources said that though field personnel of the ORC had been educating the people on the exercise, their response had not been encouraging enough. The National Association of firewood and charcoal dealers yesterday made bulk payment of C35,500 on behalf of 28 members being their income tax assessment, to the Commissioner of Income Tax in Accra. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 1]

OMANHENE COOPERATION URGED--The Omanhene of Oguaa Traditional Area Osabarima Kojo Mbrah V. has advised his fellow chiefs to co-operate with CDRs, the political base of the revolution, to ensure smooth administration and resuscitation of the economy. The Omanhene urged Ghanaians to be law-abiding and assist the government to bring happiness to workers of the country. He gave the advice when Nana Kweku Arhin, an employee of the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC), swore the oath of allegiance to him as a sub-chief of the Oguaa Traditional Area. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 1]

PROPERTY SHARING LAW--The new Intestate Succession Law does not abolish existing matrilineal and patrilineal systems of distribution of assets and liabilities of those who die without making wills. The law has, however, abolished Section 48 of the Marriage Ordinance and a section of the Mohammedans' Ordinance, either because their existence had not been known to their members and, for that matter, irrelevant, or because they had operated in favour of only one party of the marriage. These clarifications were made by Mr Aboagye da-Costa, a lawyer, at a lecture organized by workers by heads of department of Asamankese. He said the law was aimed at unifying the various systems of sharing the property of intestates to bring about social justice. Mr da-Costa explained that though the law was to the benefit of both widows and widowers "it appears to be to the greater advantage of women who mostly suffer maltreatment from their in-laws after the death of their husbands." He described the law as a bold political decision, though long overdue.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 pp 1, 3]

GPA COOPERATION SOUGHT--The Tema District Secretary, Mr Emmanuel Adje-Annan, has advised the Ghana Ports Authority (GPA) to co-operate with militiamen in the performance of their duties at the Tema Harbour. He also called on the militiamen to desist from colluding with traders, clearing agents and passengers to dupe the nation. Reviewing a passing out parade of 32 militiamen from the GPA and the Office of the Co-ordinator for Investigations, Revenue Commissioners and Tribunals at Michel Camp, Tema, Mr Adje-Annan advised the militiamen to display patriotism and responsibility in the performance of their duties. The four-week military training which included weapon handling, drills, physical training, map reading, field craft and leadership, is to reinforce the regular forces maintaining security at the harbour. According to Mr Adjei-Annan, the Tema Harbour recorded a high rate of theft shortly before the December 31 Revolution when a team of military men was sent to improve on the general situation. M. Adjei-Annan observed that a lot had to be done to insulate the harbour against nation wreckers. Awards were later presented to deserving militiamen by the reviewing officer. The best award went to trainee Sgt Eric Olando. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Aug 85 p 8]

TECHIMAN BORE-HOLES--The Techiman District Council is to construct 42 boreholes under the UNICEF Water Programme this year in selected towns and villages in the District. This was announced on Tuesday at Nsuta, Brong-Ahafo by the Techiman District Secretary, Lt Adu during an inspection

tour of the district. Addressing chiefs and people and members of Town Development Committees drawn from 22 towns and villages under the Nsuta zone, Lt Adu explained the council's development programme, and appealed to them to pay their basic rates promptly to enable the council to provide them with social amenities. Lt Adu advised them to take keen interest in the education of their wards "as education is the basis of development." [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8]

VAKPO 'POWER' PROJECT--The people of Vakpo in the Volta Region have been mobilized to complete a \$2.5 million electrification for the traditional area. And to promote this and other self-help projects, a 10-member development committee has been set up to see to their planning and execution. At the inaugural ceremony of the committee here last week-end, Mr Enyonam Adzosii, an executive member of the Vakpo Youth Association which mooted the idea called on the committee to quickly mobilize the people to work out plans to develop the area. He asked the committee to plan their projects, always bearing in mind the potentials of the community, to make for speedy execution. Togbe Bodzo X, chief of Vakpo, said the immediate task of the committee was to see to the completion of electrification project. He therefore called on all citizens of Vakpo both at home and abroad to pay their contributions promptly. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Aug 85 p 8]

AME ZION FARM COMPLEX--The African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church of Ghana has started a 640-acre crop and livestock farm at Adidome in the Volta Region. The church is negotiating with the mother church in the United States for assistance to acquire a tractor and other agricultural inputs. Mr U.Y. Avege, project director of the church, who disclosed this to newsmen at the 86th session of the East Ghana Conference of the church in Accra yesterday, said the church was raising \$1 million to start the project. More than 300 delegates are attending the conference. There are also observers from the Republic of Togo. Mr Avege said the church would soon set up a day secondary school in Accra and an agricultural technical institute at Agbozume in the Volta Region to train first-cycle school leavers. It has plans also to set up a kente weaving firm at Agbozume also in the Volta Region to encourage the youth to acquire the skill. The Rev A.K. Zormelo, Bishop's Deputy of the church, said the priority area of the church was agriculture, since "it is the surest way of sustaining the economy." [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1081

GUINEA

FAILED COUP ALTERS NATION'S POLITICAL FACE

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 10-16 Jul 85 pp 6 7

[Article by Alexis Gnonlonfoun]

[Text] The political face of Guinea has altered profoundly these past few days. The 4 July rout of a military coup d'etat led by Col Diarra Traore is a poignant sign of the times. Not only does it mark a victory for President Lansana Conte: even more clearly, it marks the triumph of the structures of an organized state over sectarian prejudices.

While he was attending an ECOWAS summit meeting in Lome, Togo, Col Diarra Traore, minister of state for national education, tried to overthrow the man who had made him his prime minister in the aftermath of the military coup of 3 April 1984. The loyalist troops of the army, like the people, wanted no part of that change. The outcome, though, is anything but painless: 18 dead and 229 wounded, one of them Diarra Traore's son.

The man who mounted the coup was arrested, and will be swiftly brought to trial and executed. That is what the Guinean president told a Conakry gathering of nearly 100,000 people on 7 July.

Conte doubtless minimized how serious a rival Traore was, when he remarked quite simply that there was "a different way to look at things."

Some 10 days spent in Conakry allowed us to discover a number of things. In the Guinean administration, for example, there are public health agents who demand gratuities before they will give shots. In other areas, some refuse to issue drivers' permits unless they are paid. Dipping into the public till is apparently a daily matter of course. All this is happening at a time when the budget is so tight that the government cannot afford to hire any of the current crop of graduates. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank reportedly recommended some cuts in what they deem an overmanned bureaucracy. President Conte is hesitant to do that, though, in view of the social unrest such a move might trigger.

And yet, in the people's view, very little has really changed since Sekou Toure's death and the takeover by the military. That gives some indication as to how hard the Conakry government will have to buckle down and start reviving an economy on the brink of collapse, and set about really building a nation here. These are difficulties that the authors of the failed putsch tried to exploit by calling for a "people's uprising" against the man who has embodied the government for a year. In vain.

Lansana Conte was not taken in. He was aware of all the machinations and plots against him by his ex-righthand man. Aren't they saying that he hesitated quite a while before going to Lome, even though his presence there was indispensable because of his office as current president of the ECOWAS heads of state conference? No doubt he suspected something, but he had confidence in his army and in his people's virtues of courage and clear-sightedness. His triumphal return to Conakry, the very morning after Diarra Traore's abortive coup d'etat and immediately after his speech to his African peers gathered in the Togolese capital, prove that he was right. On 18 December 1984 the Guinean head of state abolished the post of Prime Minister and appointed Col Diarra Traore minister of state for national education. President Conte explained that move in these terms: "The post of prime minister is one that has practically no place in our governments. When power is shared, people do not always think along the same lines. Keeping the post of prime minister in our states these days is a little bit dangerous. This is why we abolished that post in our first cabinet shifts, so that responsibility would be vested in a single person who would direct the others. So that there would not be two men giving orders to the same people."

That is why he will not forgive Traore, who did everything he could to oust him. Well, the former prime minister owed his promotion to Conte because the other military people wanted no part of him in the cabinet. The fact is that the spirit of sharing and his sense of responsibility in the difficult task of reconstruction have thus far guided Lansana Conte's actions, and so he says to all who will listen: "We are not afraid of being criticized. Our own role is to bring all of us together under the flag of a free, tolerant, and prosperous nation."

It would also be a good thing if President Conte were to adopt another style of command by making impromptu visits to certain public services in the capital to get a first-hand look at, for instance, the laxity of certain heads and directors of those services who would rather not be sitting at their desks and tending to their own business. It is what they call "Systeme D" (delegate, ditch, or deny). The outward evidence of slackness is everywhere: brazen absenteeism that has become the accepted norm. Official staff is frequently lacking in discipline, and corruption is so widespread that the image some of us once had of Sekou Toure is a long way from what we see now. A lot of Guineans used to believe that with the advent of the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMNR) we would all be getting higher wages and shorter working hours, unaware as we were of what that would have meant after 26 years of dictatorship.

Even so, the complaints lodged against the present government by the ex-prime minister, aside from their ethnic watermark and their sometimes excessive tone, are not invariably unfounded. After all, could it have been otherwise?

It must be admitted, though, that in a single year the Guinean government has taken concrete action to get the country started off on the right foot again.

Serious negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank over means for restoring the economy are just about concluded.

Freeing Up the Economy

The Guinean authorities have, on their own initiative, taken some steps toward liberalizing the economy. They want to reduce the state's role in the productive sectors. Accordingly, a number of bilateral agreements have been signed with friendly countries, as parallel contacts with the international institutions and organizations seek their assistance and capital.

Accordingly, AID will provide a loan of \$9.5 million to finance a technical assistance plan that will improve economic management here and facilitate implementation of policy reforms.

Out of this same concern for recovery, the Guinean government has asked the World Bank to open a permanent residency in Conakry, a request granted in May of last year, which will simplify bilateral negotiations.

Obviously, given these conditions, Guinea had no need of a palace revolution, particularly in that this one, unlike that of 3 April 1984, cost tens of fatalities and hundreds of casualties. That blood was "uselessly" spilled, one might say, given the fact that Diarra Traore's (mad) ambition was senseless because it was based on no practical direction or policy.

Naivete Paid Off

That naivete, even so, was to pay off despite the fact that a great many families were plunged into mourning by it. President Lansana Conte was to crack down hard, obliged as he was to inflict "exemplary punishment" on those who had plotted the coup. A purge proved necessary to prevent any recurrence of such episodes. Diarra Traore would be tried and executed, nor would his accomplices escape justice. Provided only that the verdict this time is more "popular," so as to avoid any overlap and any reference to a too-recent past.

As might have been expected, for that matter, the purge has already begun. Some 30 well-known figures, among them at least three sitting cabinet ministers and several former ministers and provincial governors, have been arrested. A presidential order issued on 8 July assigns three familiar notables to interim cabinet positions: Abidine Zainoul Sanoussi as Secretary of State for Scientific Research, Abou Camara as Secretary of State for Secondary Education, and Ibrahim Sory Duabi as Director of Police, will take

over, respectively: the Youth, Arts, and Sports Ministry from Capt Mamadi bayo, the National Education Ministry from ex-Prime Minister Diarra Traore, and as Secretary of State for Security from Capt Ahmadou Kouyate, all three of them under arrest.

The edict makes no mention, however, of the vacancies in the posts of Secretary of State for Rural Advancement and the Skilled Crafts, and of Higher Education, thus far held by Majs Abraham Kabassan Keita and Sidi Mohamed Keita, both of them now behind bars.

The order, though; confirmed the arrest of the secretary-general of the government, Capt Sekou Traore, of the governors of Dubreka, Boke, Faranah, Nzerekore and Labe Provinces, and of the prefects of Dalaba, Pita, Guikedou, Lelouma, and Kankan. Among this batch are several prominent individuals, including several members of the CMNR in power, such as Capt Bahounou Conde, prefect of Pita, Chief Adjutant Sekou Toure, prefect of Dalaba, and the governors of Duberka and Boke, Capts Bakari Sakho and Oumar Kebe (who used to be boss at the Ministry of Commerce).

Among the other familiar figures arrested are Capt Lamine Sakho, former minister for industry and now ambassador to Gabon; Cdr Lancine Keita, permanent secretary to the CMNR with the rank of minister, and Jeanne Martin Cisse, minister for social matters in the Sekou Toure government.

Just reading those names one sees that this attempted overthrow was no minor affair, as the Conakry authorities would have us believe. Diarra Traore and his various accomplices were nothing less than the hit-men for a vast conspiracy. The real mastermind behind the putsch, if we are to credit the most persistent rumors, is none other than a minister in the old regime, one Moussa Diakite, who, however, has been in prison for a year. We also learn that an earlier plot of the same kind failed last January.

It remains now for the investigators to get on with their painful task, and for justice to take its orderly course. No doubt President Conte will shoulder his full share of responsibility, and Guinea will not allow itself to be distracted from the demanding mission of recovery it has set itself, after 26 years of dictatorship.

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CSO: 3419/495

KENYA

OGOT NEWLY ELECTED MP FOR GEM

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Text] **MRS. Grace Ogot** is back in parliament, this time as the new elected MP for Gem. She resigned her nominated parliamentary seat three weeks ago to contest a by-election, in which she beat nine other contestants, who heavily disputed her victory.

There was a poor voter turn-out for the election with only 14,389 out of a total of 46,895 registered voters casting their votes, a mere 30.68 per cent. Ogot polled 4,198 votes against her nearest rival, Mr. Wycliff Rading Omolo, who polled 3,403 votes. Mr. Richard Ondego Owiti, a brother of the late MP for the area, Mr. Horace Ongili Owiti, came a poor fourth with 1,340 votes.

The Gem parliamentary seat fell vacant in May when Horace Owiti was found brutally murdered near his home. Eight people, including another former MP for the area, Mr. Aggrey Otieno Ambala, were arrested and charged with the murder. Ambala collapsed and died while in prison custody on the day of Owiti's burial.

When Ogot resigned her nominated parliamentary seat to contest the by-election that followed, few Kenyans expected her to win. Firstly, there was Owiti's brother, who had already declared he would contest the seat. History in Kenya has established a pattern where any relative of an MP who has died in office is almost always elected, irrespective of his or her political background or that of the other contestants. This has especially been the case where the previous MP has been believed to have died as a result of foul play, as was clear in the case of Owiti. There was no reason to doubt that Owiti's brother would benefit from the sympathy votes that others in cases similar to his own have attracted in the past.

Secondly, there was Omolo, the owner of Westlands Cottage Hospital in Nairobi and chairman of the Gem-Rahuma Welfare Association, which assists in making funeral arrangements and transporting back home for burial the bodies of people from Gem who have died in Nairobi and elsewhere in the country, among other things. Omolo gave a hearse for use at Owiti's funeral and was involved in making most of the funeral arrangements. Such gestures in Luo tradition are heavily treasured. While it was true that Ogot had worked closely with the late Owiti during their time as MPs together (Ogot was also the mistress of ceremonies at Owiti's funeral), it appeared she would have a tough time at the campaigns convincing voters she was closer to the late MP than the other two.

Besides her relationship with the late MP, there was also the fact that Ogot had resigned from a parliamentary seat she already held. With her also in parliament as a nominated MP, Gem had the advantage of having two MPs. It was going to be difficult for Ogot to explain why she felt she could serve Gem better as an elected MP than as a nominated member. All this made it appear that it was personal ambition, rather than service to the people of Gem, that she was chasing.

In favour of Ogot was the tacit support that she appeared to be getting from the other three elected MPs from Siaya District, and especially Mr. Peter Oloo-Aringo (Alego) and Archbishop Oluoch Ondiek (Ugenya), whose political influence in the district transcends their constituency boundaries.

The odds apparently were not enough to stop Ogot achieving her victory. But while the two-week campaigns were relatively uneventful, the actual polls seem to have left a bitter taste in the

mouths of the nine losers and their supporters. All nine of them believed the administration had rigged the election in favour of Ogot. Protests began even before the counting of votes had commenced. As the ballot boxes were being brought into the counting hall, Omolo protested to the returning officer, the Siaya district commissioner, Mr. Cyrus Gituai, that the box from Onyinyore polling station was no longer properly sealed as it had been at the close of the polls there. Even the key to the padlock was not attached to it as was the case with other boxes. He argued that the box appeared to have been either tampered with or swapped with another. All other candidates, except Ogot, joined in the protest, but the DC overruled them and counting was started.

As counting began, it became clear that a large number of ballots polled in favour of Omolo were being counted as spoilt ballots. Again the candidates protested against this procedure. (While Omolo lost to Ogot by a mere 795 votes, there were 1,138 votes counted spoilt, most of them cast in Omolo's favour). When at the end of the count Omolo questioned why the spoilt ballots in his favour were over 1,000, the DC retorted, "There is no limit to the number of papers that can be spoilt. It can go up to 10,000." Lamented one of the other candidates, Mr. Wasonga Sijeyo, a former political detainee, "It is very unfair. It seems arrangements had been made to see her (Ogot) through." For her part, Ogot broke down in joyful tears at the announcement of the election results. The protests of the losers notwithstanding, she will take her place in parliament when the house resumes business on September 24, this time as one of only two elected women MPs in Kenya. The nine losers have already announced that they do not intend to file any petition against her election. It is not known who President Daniel arap Moi will nominate to fill the seat vacated by Ogot, but it is unlikely that the person will be from Gem. In that sense, Gem may have lost the advantage it had of two MPs in the house. But Siaya District seems to have gained in another apparently unrelated development when Aringo, an assistant minister until Tuesday this week, was appointed a full cabinet minister. With Mr. William Odongo Omamo (Bondo) as minister for agriculture, that makes Siaya the only district in the country with two full cabinet posts. ■

KENYA

NEW AUDITING OFFICE SET UP FOR PARASTATALS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 p 19

[Text]

THE 1979 Ndegwa report on the review of parastatal boards suggested a number of measures to improve the performance of the country's state-funded corporations. But while some of the recommendations of that report, mainly structural changes, were implemented in the case of one or two corporations, the financial position of most of them has remained largely precarious. One reason suggested is the lack of proper auditing of accounts which has resulted in weak financial control. Last week, the government tabled a bill, The Exchequer and Audit (Amendment) Bill, 1985, intended to allow for the inspection of the management practices and finances of parastatal organisations.

Moving the bill, the minister for finance and planning, Prof. George Saitoti, said that it had become necessary to set up the new office because the auditing of the books of public corporations, which presently was being done by private firms, was not to the satisfaction of the government. The minister further explained that the functions of the new office of auditor and controller general (corporations), the cost of whose establishment will be some K£270,000, would affect those companies in which the government has controlling shares. The new office will audit the books of all statutory boards or commissions; once the office is established, the inspector of statutory boards will report to the auditor general who in turn will report to the minister for finance. The reports of the auditor and controller general will also be submitted for the scrutiny of the invest-

ments committee of the national assembly, which will effectively make parastatals more accountable to the public, through their elected leaders.

One important revelation made by the Ndegwa committee was that although the government had always concerned itself with efficiency in the civil service, very little direct attention had been given to the parastatals. Consequently, in the parastatal sector, unlike in the civil service, there were no uniform and co-ordinated procedures or systems for ensuring efficient management and public accountability. The committee said that even in such areas as the methods of establishment of parastatals, confusion still existed. One example of such confusion, said the report, was that "some parastatals operate under acts of parliament, some under the Companies Act, and some under the Co-operatives Act", and that even the terms of reference given to the parastatals were not clear and often tended to overlap, especially if there were two or more organisations in the same industry operating under different laws. The establishment of the new office of auditor and controller general (corporations), meant that, these matters could be given more consideration.

One MP, Mr. Mathews Karauri (Nyambene South) in his contribution to the motion on the bill, suggested that instead of submitting the accounts of the new auditor general to the investments committee of the national assembly, which is dormant, the minister should scrap that body and instead entrust its

role to the parliamentary public accounts committee. Indeed, if parliament has to play an effective role as a watchdog over public investments, then it is up to the government to consult it more frequently through such committees than has been the case in the past when the parliamentary investments committee has only existed in name.

Statistics indicate that the government has lent more money to parastatals than it has received in return on capital investment. This has been blamed on the lack of strong planning capabilities by the parastatals. For instance, in the 1978/79 financial year, the government lent shs.6,-640 million to parastatal bodies, of which only shs.360 million was repaid in the same year. Over the same year, parastatals incurred debts to commercial banks totalling shs.6,500 million. By 1982, the parastatals' debt reached nearly shs.15 billion and the burden of paying off some of this money owed to external lending bodies usually has had to be borne by the government. In 1983, the then minister for finance, Mr. Arthur Magugu, threatened that those parastatals which made constant losses would be sold off to the private sector. So far the government had not carried out this threat with respect to any of the ailing bodies, but instead has moved in, as it did in the Kenya National Transport Company (Kenatco) to save it from collapse. In fact, in the same year, the government set up a task force to advise it on how best to reduce government exposure in commercial investments but nothing has been heard of its work since then.

If the work of the new office of the auditor and controller general is to place state corporations on a sound footing, it is equally important that the other recommendations contained in the Ndegwa Report are implemented with special regard being given to the accountability of many of these bodies. For instance, bodies like the Kenya Meat Commission and Kenya Co-operative Creameries do not appear able to cope with deliveries at certain times (in the case of the former during droughts and for the latter it would appear all year round), which calls for a need to reassess their entire operations. ■

KENYA

MAJOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Aug 85 pp 5-7

[Text] Matano and Mungai lose their posts

HE lost the post of Kanu secretary-general during the recent party elections and Mr. Robert Stanley Matano was this week sacked as minister for information and broadcasting in a major cabinet reshuffle by President Moi on Tuesday. Matano becomes the second minister to be dropped from the cabinet since the September, 1983, general election, the first being former minister for health Mr. Gilbert Kabeere M'Mbijewe. During the national party elections last month, Matano defended his post as party secretary-general and was trounced by Mr. Burudi Nabwera. Matano had previously announced that he wished to withdraw from the election but, after being booed by his supporters, mainly from Coast and Central provinces, he decided to go ahead and contest.

In this week's reshuffle, the president created a new ministry of planning and

national development from the ministry of finance and economic planning. (Prior to the 1983 election, there was a ministry of economic planning and development, then under Dr. Zacharia Onyonka, which was separate from the ministry of finance). The new minister for planning and national development is Dr. Robert Ouko, who was moved from the ministry of labour. Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, who was an assistant minister for education, science and technology was promoted to take over the ministry of labour. This is the second time Aringo has been a minister, he was sacked as minister for information and broadcasting in August, 1982 and appointed an assistant minister

after the 1983 general election. The appointment of Aringo to the cabinet makes Siaya District the only district in Kenya with two cabinet ministers, the other being Mr. William Odongo Omamo (minister for agriculture and MP for Bondo).

Another assistant minister, Mr. Noah Katana Ngala, was given a cabinet post in the ministry of information and broadcasting, taking over from Matano. Ngala, a son of a late minister for power and communications and leader of the defunct Kenya African Democratic Party (Kadu), Mr. Ronald Ngala, like Matano, comes from Kwale District.

The president also appointed three new assistant ministers and sacked the former assistant minister for local government, Mr. James Njenga Mungai, the MP for Nakuru West. Mr. Fred Kubai, (MP for Nakuru East) and one of those detained with the late President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta by the colonial government, was appointed assistant minister in the office of the president to replace Ngala, while Mr. Amos Kibiru Kimemia (Nakuru Town) was appointed assistant minister for local government to replace Mungai. Mr. Samson M'Maiti (MP for Hamisi) was appointed assistant minister for education, science and technology.

Two cabinet ministers were swapped: Mr. Paul Ngei of the ministry of environment and natural resources and Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah of the ministry of water development. This is the second time Ngei has changed portfolios since the 1983 elections, when he was first appointed minister for lands and settlement.

Several assistant ministers were involved in the reshuffle. Mr. Ngengi M. was transferred from the ministry of finance to the ministry of health to take over from Mr. Nahashon Njuno, who moved to the ministry of tourism and wildlife. Mr. George Muhoho moved from the ministry of water development to the ministry of education, science and technology to take over from Mr. Kimani wa Nyoike, who moved to the ministry of labour. Mr. Mohamed Ogle moved from the ministry of labour to the ministry of water development, while Mr. John Mutinda moves from the ministry of tourism to the ministry of energy and regional development. The two assistant ministers for the new ministry of planning and national development are Mr. Andrew Ngumba (from lands) and Mr. Philip Odupoy (from the ministry of finance). Mr. Joe Mutoria from the ministry of transport and communications and Mr. Njenga Karume from the ministry of energy and regional development are the new assistant ministers for lands and settlement.

The reshuffle leaves the ministry of finance, which had three assistant ministers, with only one, Mr. Achiya Echakara.

Two ambassadors were appointed permanent secretaries. Kenya's ambassador to Sweden, Mr. E.C. Langat, becomes the new PS in the ministry of environment and natural resources, while the ambassador to France, Mr. B.E. Mwangi, was appointed PS in the ministry of energy and regional development, replacing Mr. J.B. Omondi, appointed PS only last year, who has been assigned other duties. The PS in the new ministry of planning and national development is Mr. John Githuku from the ministry of commerce and industry, who is replaced by Mr. David Namu from the ministry of agriculture and livestock development whose place is taken by the former PS for the environment and natural resources, Mr. James Kamunge.

It was not immediately clear why Matano and Mungai were removed from their posts, but it had been generally

expected that a cabinet reshuffle would follow the Kanu elections. Matano's dismissal was the culmination of the rapid downturn of his political fortunes which began when he failed to capture the locational Kanu chairmanship in his Kwale East constituency last month. On many occasions during his political career as Kanu secretary-general and as a government minister, Matano has maintained a low profile and often seemed to be unaware of events taking place within the party hierarchy and in the ministries that he has headed. He has, for example, on several occasions issued statements on Kanu which other members of the national executive committee have dissociated themselves from. On several occasions, Matano has publicly differed with national treasurer Mr. Justus ole Tipis over who should be cleared to contest parliamentary elections on a Kanu ticket, to the extent that, during such a disagreement on one occasion, Matano and Tipis physically fought it out.

Just before the recent party elections, Matano issued contradictory statements on whether or not civil servants were to take part in the elections, when the party national executive committee had already overruled a statement by the chief secretary over the matter. When Mr. Alfrick Birgen was the commissioner for co-operative development and Matano was his minister, Matano apologised in parliament on behalf of Birgen, only for Birgen later to denounce the apology, saying that the minister did not need to apologise for him.

Given such incidents it seemed that Matano did not play any major role in decision-making within the party, and only made the usual announcements when the party decided to bar various politicians from contesting elections on different occasions since 1974. ■

KENYA

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF PLACES IN SCHOOLS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Aug 85 pp 11-12

[Text] Some parents started queuing up for Standard One admission forms at Nairobi schools as early as lunch-time on Monday, July 29, camping overnight for over 18 hours until the forms were given out on Tuesday July 30 at 9 a.m. Others joined the various queues in schools searching for the forms as soon as they left work that Monday and also spent the night at the schools.

Camping overnight at schools in search of Standard One admission forms has become a tradition for parents seeking school places in Nairobi. The Nairobi City Commission has said that schools must issue the forms on the basis of first-come-first served; a parent must therefore be at the front of the queue because an acute scarcity of Standard One places has become a perennial problem in the city.

According to the registry of births, over 33,000 children were born in Nairobi in 1979 and will therefore be requiring admission to Nairobi's primary schools next year after attaining the mandatory age of six years. This number excludes the children who might have moved with their parents from rural areas. In all, Nairobi's 150 primary schools can only accommodate some 22,000 children in Standard One next year, leaving over 11,000 school-age children out in the cold.

City education officials say that the areas mainly affected by the acute shortage of Standard One places are low-income residential areas such as Kibera and Kangemi, where unplanned residential buildings have mushroomed for years. It is interesting, however, that although the city education officials and the ministry of education are aware of the number of school places that are required each year well ahead of time, not much action is taken to ensure either that new classrooms are constructed in existing schools or that new schools are built in expanding residential estates to cater for the needs. It was only this year that the Nairobi City Commission suggested that introduction of new taxation measures, which were shelved by the Nairobi District Development Committee, led by Nairobi MPs, but it would have been expected that among the development priorities in the city would have been the building of new classrooms or schools.

In a country trying to achieve 100 per cent literacy, the acute shortage of Standard One places in Nairobi will make that target difficult to achieve.

KENYA

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN KISUMU

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 p 12 of Farming Review Supplement

[Text]

KISUMU, capital of western Kenya and, with more than 150,000 people, the country's third largest town, came into existence at the completion of the Uganda Railway in 1901, when it was briefly called Port Florence. Kisumu was then only a small supply point for railway workers: Asian shopkeepers, called *dukawallas*, constructed makeshift premises from which they supplied essential commodities to railway workers on the then Uganda Railway. Kisumu was soon chosen by the colonial authorities to be the administrative headquarters of the Lake Victoria region.

Kisumu's growth has been mainly due to its importance as a transportation centre for both western Kenya and the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Tanzania. The town has grown from an administrative centre into a commercial centre and recently into an industrial centre with such small-scale industries as light engineering, ship-repair workshops, the manufacture of cooking oil and soap, and flour milling. Several new industrial and commercial businesses have started up in the town in recent years, among them the Equator Bottling Plant, which manufactures soft drinks; the Kenya Breweries Plant, which is by far the

largest industrial concern in the town; the Kicomi Plant, which is one of the largest integrated textile plants in East Africa; and other small industries manufacturing such things as fishnets.

An industrial estate has been in existence in the town for more than eleven years. Established by the Kenya Industrial Estates, it is designed to encourage small indigenous entrepreneurs to invest in industry. The estate has 20 sheds manufacturing a variety of items such as farm implements, paper products, leather and textile goods and a variety of metal products. The main difficulty of the industrial estate since its inception has been the reluctance of local business people and investors to risk investing their capital in industry.

Industrial growth outside the town has been remarkable, especially in the construction of factories that process agricultural products. Sugar processing factories have been built in the sugar belt and tea processing factories in the tea growing area of Kisii District. The proximity of these agricultural industries to Kisumu has made Kisumu a supply centre for equipment for these industries. ■

CSO: 3400/1086

KENYA

CLEARING, FORWARDING FIRMS DISCUSSED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Jul 85 pp 3-5 of Industrial Review Supplement

[Text]

CLEARING and forwarding firms, by helping clear goods through customs at seaports, airports, and railway stations, act as third parties to the owners of imported goods. Some major clearing and forwarding firms provide additional services such as storing goods in bonded warehouses before transportation and packaging and before customs duty has been paid. Goods are only bonded when the importer is unable to pay duty for some or all of the goods imported. Bonding goods is meant to give an owner time to clear his or her goods in quantities that he or she can afford to pay for. Goods may be kept at a bonded warehouse for up to two years. While such goods are bonded they are under the joint custody of customs officials and the clearing firm (both parties retain a key to the warehouse) and they must be cleared by both parties. Express Kenya Ltd. has the largest bonded warehouse in the country.

Not all clearing and forwarding firms in Kenya are approved agents of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the organisation that regulates air transport services. To become a member, one has to apply to IATA and meet certain conditions. IATA checks on the facilities of a firm seeking recognition. If satisfied that the facilities meet its high standards, IATA grants the firm recognition. There are in Kenya a total of 17 IATA-authorised clearing and forwarding companies. Of these, 6 are wholly owned international firms and 11 are either wholly owned Kenyan companies or locally incorporated. The international firms are Notcol, Mitchell Cotts, Kenya Maritime Clearing and Forwarding, Air Express International, AMI Kenya

(Transamy), and Schenkers. The locally owned or locally incorporated firms are Express Kenya, Travel Planners, Quick Cargo, Nairobi Conveyors, Mechanised Clearers and Forwarders, Kenya Vanline, Global Freight, Citizen Forwarding and Clearing Company, Benham Holdings, and Air Link.

In addition, there are well over a hundred smaller clearing and forwarding companies owned by individual Kenyans, some of which, according to an informed source within the industry, do not even have permanent offices from which to operate. Referred to as "Brief-Case" agents by the more established firms, these companies mushroomed following the coffee boom of the mid-seventies. Because they lacked permanent facilities, these small companies solicited business by positioning agents at the gates of ports to offer to clear goods for importers who had made no prior clearing arrangements. Most of these clearing firms were started either by former employees of established clearing companies or by former customs employees. A good number of those who started such firms had previously worked for Express Kenya. A majority of these companies collapsed due to lack of management: because they failed to offer efficient services, most of them ran out of business. Among those that started in this way and that have survived is Nakufreight.

A source within the Kenya Airfreight Association recently told *Industrial Review* that although the international firms comprise a mere one-third of the clearing and forwarding companies, they control the clearing and forwarding market because of their worldwide

business connections which make it possible for them to procure contracts through their subsidiary and associated companies.

THE volume of business handled by clearing and forwarding firms reflects the health—or lack of it—of a country's economy. In difficult economic times, such as Kenya experienced recently when the country faced one of the worst droughts since independence, a government is normally forced to impose restrictions on a number of imports, especially luxury goods. The lifting of such restrictions augurs well for clearing firms. Kenya's budget this year has introduced a number of incentives that may help clearing firms do good business. The minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, allowed in the new budget the importation of a number of finished manufactured products; clearing firms will directly benefit from clearing such imports. Saitoti also increased the element of compensation for export-oriented industries; this means more goods will be cleared at customs for export.

In 1981, when restrictions on certain specified imports were introduced, some clearing and forwarding firms were seriously hurt. One of them, Nakulines Limited, at that time one of the leading clearing firms, collapsed. This was a clear demonstration of the hazards in the business of clearing and forwarding. Nakulines was put under receivership on November 20, 1980, by the Continental Bank of Africa and eventually declared bankrupt following attempts to cover debts owed to the bank estimated at shs.114 million. At the time the receivers were appointed, Nakulines was holding goods for Uganda worth about shs.30 million. Responsibility for this capital lay with Nakulines, which in effect had extended credit to customers until the goods were delivered. Tonnes of perishable goods such as flowers, pineapples, beans, mangoes and eggs waiting to be air-freighted from the Nakulines' warehouse at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport lay rotting—at Nakulines' expense.

Millions of shillings in foreign exchange are lost due to delays in air-freighting huge consignments of horticultural products. The Nakulines' debacle illustrates the importance of efficiency in clearing and forwarding in the export-

import business. As all exports and imports are handled by clearing and forwarding companies at one time or another, the clearing and forwarding business is extremely important to the national economy.

ACCORDING to the 1985 *Economic Survey*, gross output of the transport, storage and communications sector rose by 8% in 1984. Combined revenues from road and rail transportation grew by 12% from 1983 to 1984. Air transport likewise recorded higher activity in 1984 than in 1983. Freight handled at the port of Mombasa, however, has been static during the last three years, staying at about 6.5 million tonnes per year.

The volume of business handled by Mombasa Port gives an indication of how well the various clearing and forwarding firms are doing. Transit cargo handled, through Mombasa Port to neighbouring countries decreased from 495 thousand tonnes in 1983 to 489 thousand tonnes in 1984. However, exports from these countries through the port rose from 218 thousand tonnes to 220 thousand tonnes while their imports fell from 277 thousand tonnes to 269 thousand tonnes between 1983 and 1984.

The number of cargo ships arriving at Mombasa Port has decreased steeply since 1980. In 1984 only 1,220 ships handled cargo at the port, compared with 1,284 such ships in 1983. However, the decreased number of ships compared with the reported increase in the amount of freight handled suggests that Mombasa Port is increasingly handling larger ships. In air transport, total freight carried per kilometre increased by 3%, from 121 million kg/km in 1983 to 124 million kg/km in 1984.

Besides Express Kenya, which is the oldest and largest clearing and forwarding company in the country (see a profile of the company in a separate article), other major firms in the business of clearing and forwarding are Schenkers Kenya Limited, Kate, Olympic Escorts and AMI, all of which have been in Kenya for well over ten years.

Schenkers, which operates on five continents, moved into East Africa in 1967 and has offices in Nairobi and Mombasa manned by a staff of over 100. The firm was instrumental in starting the air freight of Kenyan-grown horticultural produce to Europe and the Seychelles.

Kate was formed in 1974 by three Kenyans and two Britons and handles freight by road, air and sea to many worldwide destinations. It handles cargo such as fruits and vegetables destined for Britain and also undertakes the packing of household effects.

CSO: 3400/1086

KENYA

SUGAR INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 pp 3-4

[Text]

KENYA has been growing sugar for the last 65 years, but only in recent decades, as Kenyans began eating a lot of sugar, did sugar become one of the most essential commodities in the country.

The sugar industry in Kenya was pioneered by George Russell Meyers, an Australian who started the Victoria Nyanza Company (now Miwani Sugar Mills) on 14,000 acres of land in the early decades of this century. At that time, the mill produced 100 bags of sugar a day. The mill made losses and Meyers sold it to an Asian family who boosted production of the mill to 700 bags a day. In the 1920s the Associated Sugar Company started operating at Ramisi, in Kwale District. The mills of both Victoria Nyanza and the Associated Sugar Company grew their own cane at Ramisi until the 1950s, when they started purchasing cane from the outgrowers (farmers who are external to a mill's managed and owned estates).

At independence Kenya's sugar output was only 37,000 tonnes per year and most of the sugar needed for local consumption was imported from the Mehta and Madhavani mills in Uganda. Presently, Kenya's total sugar production is about 400,000 tonnes per year (grown on a total of 90,000 hectares). Over half of the sugar produced by the country's seven mills is used in the country, most of it by industries that use it as an additive to drinks and food, such as sodas and biscuits.

At present, Kenya grows mainly four varieties of cane. Three of these—CO421, CO467 and CO775—were first bred in India; the fourth—NCO376—was dis-

covered in India but bred in Natal, South Africa. CO421 is the dominant variety here because it is resistant to a disease known as "mosaic" that affects the other varieties. (Another disease that affects cane is "smart", a fungoid that in humid conditions produces spores which fly to the cane and cause it to elongate and form a black spot at the tip known as "whip".) Another cane variety, CO945, has been developed but has not yet been given to farmers. And Kenyan scientists working at the national research station at Kibos have developed a new variety at Mtwapa which they will introduce to farmers soon. The new variety will have high yields; will be resistant to cane diseases, waterlogging and drought; and will have a short maturation period.

Sugar production creates a by-product known as molasses which can be used for the extraction of ethanol which is used as fuel for cars and as alcohol in gin production. Muhoroni Sugar Factory has begun using the molasses by-product to produce gasohol, which is slowly replacing super petrol as an alternative fuel for cars. Miwani Mills has a distillery making more than 20,000 gallons of rectified spirit a day, and neutral alcohol used in the manufacture of gin and vodka. (The alcohol industry is annually saving Kenya some shs.3 million in foreign exchange.) Extracts from cane can also be used as a raw material in manufacturing plastics. And a waste product in the extraction of fibrous stems from cane—"bagasse"—is used as fuel in sugar factories to heat boilers.

SUGAR companies make available both seed and fertiliser to independent cane farmers. The planting, fertiliser application, weeding and general

crop maintenance are the responsibility of the farmer. Some companies, like Mumias, maintain an outgrower service department which provides extension services to all contracted farmers. Sugar-cane takes between 18 and 24 months to mature. Cane is harvested three or four times before the field is reploughed and planted with fresh cane. When the cane is mature, the sugar companies organise its cutting and transportation to the factory.

In order for the farmer to be able to pay for the goods and services that the companies provide, the farmer is given credit by outgrowers' companies which most of the mills have established. Mumias Outgrowers Company, for example, exists for Mumias cane farmers, Bungoma Outgrowers Company for Nzoia farmers and South Nyanza Sugar Outgrowers Company for Sony farmers. These outgrowers' companies get the money to give farmers credit through loans from the Kenya government, the Kenya Commercial Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the British government and from cess paid by farmers. Apart from giving credit, the outgrowers' companies are supposed to assist cane farmers in their relations with the sugar companies and government bodies.

Farmers are not happy with some of these outgrowers' companies. Farmers accuse them of colluding with the sugar companies to exploit rather than assist farmers. Farmers also complain that the outgrowers' companies do not provide them with necessary inputs on time and that they do not act as mediators between farmers and sugar companies so that farmers are paid their dues on time. Other problems farmers have with the sugar companies with which the outgrowers' companies are supposed to assist the farmers include spillage of cane when being transported from the field and high transportation, fertiliser and seed prices. Farmers in Mumias recently accused the Mumias Outgrowers Company of embezzling first shs.19 million and then shs.41 million. Company officials refute the allegations; they say the money was used to give credit to cane farmers.

Independent farmers provide sugar companies with about 90% of the companies' total cane requirements; companies acquire the remaining 10% from nucleus company estates. Most cane outgrowers are small-scale farmers who own between 1.1 and 20 hectares of land under

cane production. A few outgrowers are large-scale farmers who own between 56 and 70 hectares of land under cane cultivation. Most of the large-scale farmers are able to provide their own inputs and transport to the factories and as such do not have the problems small-scale farmers have. At the moment, farmers are paid shs.270 per tonne of cane and most of this is deducted by the sugar companies to meet the costs of the inputs that the farmers get from the companies. Farmers with only a few acres of cane have sometimes ended up earning as little as shs.27; sometimes nothing at all.

Large-scale farmers who provide their own inputs and transportation earn a lot of money from the sale of their cane. But large-scale farming is becoming impossible for new farmers because of the increasing population which has reduced the amount of available land. Small-scale farmers cannot provide their own inputs because of their high cost. The present costs of cultivation are so high that a farmer with only two hectares of land under cane cultivation cannot make any money on his cane. To survey a hectare of land now costs shs.75; bush-clearing using a D7 bulldozer costs shs.804 per hour; reaping using a D7 bulldozer costs shs.1,606 per hectare; ploughing using a heavy plough costs shs.1,236 per hectare.

THE Kenya government, through the ministry of commerce and industry, buys all the sugar the country's factories produce. The sugar is then sold to the Kenya National Trading Corporation which distributes the sugar to local citizens through appointed agents. It is estimated that Kenyans consume about 30,000 tonnes of sugar per month, or about 360,000 tonnes of sugar annually. Per capita sugar consumption per year in Kenya is 17 kilos; in Sudan it is 18.6 kilos; in Ethiopia, 4.6 kilos. The greatest per capita sugar consumption is in the Warsaw Pact countries, where people consume 37.8 kilos of sugar per year. Western Europeans consume 36.2 kilos per year; Libyans, 32.7 kilos; Algerians, 28.6 kilos; Tunisians, 27.7 kilos; and Egyptians 27.6 kilos.

The price of sugar is controlled in Kenya by a price controller. International sugar prices used to be regulated by an international sugar agreement which was established to try to bolster prices by forcing producers to hold stocks and thus limit the flow of sugar onto the world market. But this agreement collapsed at the end of 1984 after cash-strapped

producers failed to reach a compromise with importers who were wary of making sacrifices in a saturated market. The accord buckled essentially because people in the sugar industry lacked confidence in the accord's ability to achieve its goal of supporting world prices within a price range of 13 to 23 American cents per pound of sugar. The organisation was further hampered by the fact that the European Economic Community—the biggest supplier of sugar to the world market—did not sign the agreement, and was thus not bound by its constraints.

In early 1985 a new pact was formed which, unlike its predecessor, contains no price-stabilisation or stock-holding provisions. Its main function is to provide administration and statistical back-up for the international sugar community and a forum for discussion that might lay the groundwork for another agreement with economic provisions to be reached in the future.

Sugar production in most exporting countries is being hurt by a decline in sugar consumption in the US (the world's leading sugar consumer) and by big soda manufacturers like Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola which have been replacing the sugar in their products with synthetics like aspartene and high-fructose corn syrup whose production costs half as much as sugar.

Under the Lomé Convention, African, Caribbean and Pacific countries that produce sugar are supposed to export a certain amount of sugar to the European Economic Community. Kenya's quota is 5,000 tonnes; last year the country was able to export only 4,000 tonnes. Indications are that due to last year's drought, Kenya may be unable to meet her quota again this year. ■

KENYA

MUMIAS SUGAR COMPANY DESCRIBED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 p 5 of Farming Review Supplement

[Text]

IN 1967 the Kenya government commissioned Booker Agricultural and Technical Services (now Booker Agricultural International Ltd.) to study the feasibility of growing cane at Mumias and to initiate a pilot project. The Mumias area at that time was underdeveloped: land use was poor—farmers grew subsistence food crops but bush and rough grazing land predominated in the area. The relative remoteness of the area and the area's poor communications systems hindered the development of an active market economy. However, a factor that favoured proposed development in the area was that the land had been adjudicated and the farmers had freehold title to their land.

The feasibility study concluded that it would be possible to establish a viable sugar scheme at Mumias with a factory supplied with cane by a factory estate and independent farms. The government accepted the findings of the study and in July 1971 Mumias Sugar Company was incorporated as the body to implement the project. The government, holding 71% shares of the company, became the majority shareholder; minority interests were held by Kenya Commercial Finance Company (5%), East African Development Bank (3%), Commonwealth Development Corporation (17%) and Booker McConnell (4%). Booker Agricultural International, a subsidiary of Booker McConnell, provided management through a contract with the government.

The main objectives of the Mumias Sugar Scheme were to create employment, to provide another source of cash income for farmers, to create an import-saving industry and to make the country

self-sufficient in sugar production. The original Mumias Factory, designed and constructed by Fletcher and Stewart, had a rated milling capacity of 80 tonnes of cane per hour (45,000 tonnes of sugar per year) and provision for expanding the factory's milling capacity to 125 tonnes per

hour (75,000 tonnes per year). The factory originally intended to expand in the 1978/1979 year, but the early successes of growing cane in Mumias and the factory's success in producing sugar encouraged the government to expand the factory's capacity early—in the 1975/76 year. Production of 125 tonnes of cane per hour began in mid-1976. Approval for a further expansion of capacity to 350 tonnes of cane per hour was given in the 1979/80 year, but this expansion has been delayed and is now set for mid-1985. This expansion will give the Mumias factory a capacity for milling 210,000 tonnes of cane per year.

Cane for the factory is supplied by a nucleus factory estate and by local farmers who have contracts with the company under a Mumias Outgrowers Scheme. The estate comprises about 4,400 hectares adjacent to the factory; almost 3,380 hectares of this are planted with cane. There are as well over 27,000 contracted farmers growing cane for Mumias on 30,600 hectares of land.

Because Mumias is a rain-fed scheme, cane yields vary from year to year. In spite of variable rainfall, until 1982 cane yields were relatively high and averaged in excess of 100 tonnes per hectare. In 1982 a combination of drought and a lower standard of outgrower husbandry severely decreased yields. The company has recently started a large outgrower-service department which provides farmers with

extension services. Efforts are being made also to improve farmer input by providing cane farmers with seed and fertiliser.

Under a Mumias Sugar Roads Scheme, financed by a grant from the British government, a 316-km network of feeder roads and over 2,000 km of access roads and tracks within a 24-km radius of Mumias township have been constructed or improved to facilitate transport of cane and personnel.

Since operations commenced in 1973, production at the Mumias factory increased every year until 1982 when low cane yields reduced the factory's cane supply. Last year the factory produced 175,375 tonnes of sugar; this year it is expected to produce 178,000 tonnes. The factory produces mill-white sugar, all of which is sold to the government through the Kenya National Trading Corporation and is subject to an excise levy of shs.1,000 per tonne. Last year the pre-tax profits of the company were about shs.150,000,000. Payments to the treasury in the form of excise taxes, income taxes and dividends exceeded shs.230,000,000. The company employs about 5,300 people and spends about shs.130 million on wages.

Mumias is currently successfully treating the effluent discharged from the factory with chemicals to ensure that the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous are correct before the effluent enters waste stabilisation ponds where the effluent remains for up to 160 days before being

discharged into the Nzoia River. Further improvements and modifications are being made within the factory to ensure that there is tighter effluent control and thus no pollution of the river.

In the future the company proposes to carry out a feasibility study on the possible uses of molasses—the factory's major by-product—in the production of animal feeds and ethanol as a fuel extender or chemical feedstock. The company also wants to establish an engineering department capable of supplying machinery parts and services to the entire sugar industry in Kenya and capable of increasing the range of equipment and spare parts manufactured in the country.

DESPITE its successes, Mumias Sugar Company receives complaints from farmers that the company takes too long to pay them and charges too much to transport their cane to the factory. Company officials say their payment delays have been due to a recently installed computer which has been unable to accept the names of farmers stored in a computer the company previously used. As to the complaint about high transportation charges, company officials argue that they are not responsible because such costs are regulated by the Kenya Sugar Authority, as are the cultivation costs which sugar companies charge the farmers and the price of cane which the companies pay to farmers. ■

KENYA

PROBLEMS WITH SUGAR INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 pp 6-7 of Farming Review Supplement

[Text] **K**ENYA has seven sugar factories today, but indications are that the country's sugar production has been falling while consumption has been rising greatly. Officials of the Kenya Sugar Authority told *Farming Review* that the country today needs at least 450,000 tonnes of sugar to meet the local demand, compared with 388,000 tonnes two years ago. The country's rapid population increase is responsible for part of the increased demand.

The sugar industry boomed from 1979 to 1980 because of favourable climate and credit for cane farmers made available by both the government and the sugar companies themselves. The country had surplus sugar for three years—1978, 1980 and 1981—during which 2,000, 95,000 and 69,000 tonnes of sugar, respectively, were exported. The sugar industry reached a peak in 1979, when it produced 295,000 tonnes, 253,000 tonnes of which were consumed locally. In 1980, 401,000 tonnes were produced, and 299,000 tonnes were consumed locally; in 1981, 369,000 tonnes were produced, and 324,000 tonnes consumed locally.

Since 1981 things have not been the same for cane farmers. Sugar production declined sharply in 1982 to 308,000 tonnes; in 1983 production rose to 352,000 tonnes, but consumption rates rose faster during the same period (to 328,000 tonnes in 1982 and 388,000 tonnes in 1983).

According to a spokesman in the ministry of agriculture, the decline in sugar production is due to factors both foreign and local. First has been the effect of adverse weather in the 1980s. Then there is the fact that small-scale out-

growers produce most of the cane sugar companies use, but these farmers cannot afford the current high operational costs of cane growing. They lack sufficient technology and finance to manage their farms so as to ensure a continuous flow of sugar-cane to the factories. Most small-scale farmers refuse to supply their cane to factories. Some have even abandoned the crop altogether. According to a ministry of agriculture official in charge of cane production in the country, "Operational costs are currently too high for the small-scale farmers and this more than anything else has caused them to either abandon the crop or fail to expand its acreage."

Sugar companies provide cane farmers with initial farm inputs and prepare farms for the crop for the small-scale farmer. But they abandon the farmer as soon as they recover their loans, even though the farmer cannot stand on his own. The ministry of agriculture official also stated that government credit facilities such as those offered by the Agricultural Finance Corporation are detested by the farmers because of the tough repayment terms. Some farmers, however, misuse the credit accorded them, regarding the credit as a free grant, not to be repaid.

Another serious handicap of the farmer regards the transport of his or her cane. Most farmers cannot afford to meet the high transportation costs and rely on factories to transport their cane for them. Farmers accuse factories of not supplying this transport when the cane has been harvested.

A levy the government imposed on sugar-cane farmers also had its nega-

tive effect on sugar production. By 1980 two billion shillings had been collected but this money did not go towards the development of the sugar industry. Instead, it was given to parastatals that were not linked to sugar production. This levy has been abolished, but the government still taxes farmers shs.1,000 per tonne of cane supplied to a factory. Sugar-cane cultivation, like other farming, depends on the vagaries of the weather as much as it does on the farmer. If a farmer obtains no benefit from growing a crop, he or she will stop growing it. Sugar-cane farmers believe they have been receiving a raw deal—both from the government and from the factories. They want better incentives to produce more. Better credit lines and easy repayment terms will help. Until these incentives are given, farmers' attitudes about sugar-cane production will become increasingly negative.

Cane production is low also because nothing has been done to increase production beyond the current average age of 80 tonnes per hectare. Extension services have been inadequate, leading to poor husbandry and the use of inefficient equipment. According to some market sources, with good husbandry and technology, farmers can produce an average of 120 tonnes per hectare. Only Nzoia Sugar Company, on its nucleus plantation, manages to produce as much as 142 tonnes per hectare. Nzoia is followed by Sony, whose production stands at 110 tonnes per hectare. Among outgrowers, production can be as low as 5 tonnes per hectare.

Most of the country's seven sugar factories are currently operating at 50% or more below their capacities. For the factories to produce sugar at full capacity and to meet the national demand, their production methods must be improved. And because the factories depend on outgrowers for most of their cane, the small-scale farmer must increase his acreage and his output.

Multinational companies that own most of the machinery in Kenya's sugar industry are also partly responsible for the industry's low output. Those who import the machinery are keen to recover its costs quickly and are therefore little interested in giving long-term benefits to the farmer and the government. Nzoia Sugar Factory machines, imported from France, are a case in point. Reliable sources at the factory indicate that the machinery is not

the best and that it is regularly under repair. Farmers complain that income from the cane they supply to the factory goes to repay loans for machinery rather than to pay them. Many are thus now switching from cane to maize production.

WHAT can be done to help the sugar industry? According to ministry of agriculture and livestock development officials, there is no suitable alternative to sugar-cane for making sugar in Kenya. Sugar-beet doesn't grow well in Kenya's tropical climate. Cane, on the other hand, is a tropical crop; it also yields a higher percentage of sugar than beet-root. Figures released by the ministry officials show that Kenya's cane has a recovery rate of 11.7%, which is second only to that of Australia, which has a 13.9% recovery rate. The highest recovery rate of sugar-

beet, which occurs in the United States, is 12.9%, and this is due both to a temperate climate and to the fact that the US sugar-beet farmer is a careful manager and has access to modern, efficient technology.

While officials recommend sugar-cane as the only practical crop to grow in Kenya to produce sugar, they stress that high yields will be obtained only with improved crop husbandry, technology and farmer education, as well as improved relations between the government and factories and the farmers. With such improvements, farmers will be encouraged to produce more cane. With the current low yields in terms of acreage, expanding acreage under cane is necessary. The government, under the Lake Basin Development Authority, is making plans to expand the area under cane cultivation in the lake region and to construct a sugar factory in Busia District to cater for the cane under cultivation in the region, particularly on reclaimed land in the Yala and Bunyala swamps.

One top official at the Sugar Authority questions whether increased cane acreage alone will lead to increased sugar production. He noted that an increase in sugar production depends more on how cane farmers are treated than on the amount of acreage they have under cane cultivation. Kenya could produce sufficient sugar on the present acreage under cane, he says, if proper farming methods were used and if farmers were given incentives.

Another official notes: "[In an area] such as western Kenya, where population

is high and... is rising at a fast rate, it is ... dangerous to encourage the farmers to cultivate cash crops such as cane and cotton at the expense of food crops...."

THE question of whether to grow food or cash crops in the Lake Basin region is at the core of the current discussion of where and when the sugar factory should be established and what capacity it should have. Lake Basin officials agree that before cane is introduced in the Yala and Bunyala reclaimed swamps, people should produce food crops. As was the case in the Mumias area, farmers may leave food crops and rush to plant cane at its introduction because of the income they believe they will earn from it. When problems arise, they may find themselves without money or food. People in the area would then be forced to buy food from shops, which, of course, is more expensive than growing one's own food. For these reasons, some officials would rather people in the Lake Basin grew food crops than cane. But both crops can be grown, provided a delicate balance between food-crop and sugar-cane production is struck, and then maintained. ■

CSO: 3400/1086

KENYA

BALANCE BETWEEN SUGAR, MAIZE PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 pp 8-9 of Farming Review Supplement

[Text] One of the major things Kenya must do if the country is to become self-sufficient in food is to strike a balance between maize and sugar production, especially in the sugar belt of western Kenya. According to market sources, there should be sufficient maize grown for the home market to allow sugar to be grown for export. By increasing the yields of both, a balance can be struck. Regarding price, the balance is about right: in 1982 the price of sugar was shs.145 per bag.

The balance between maize and sugar production is important. The bulk of Kenya's maize production is in ten districts--Nandi, Nakuru, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Bungoma, Kakamega, Nyeri, Murang'a and Kirinyaga. Kiambu, Machakos, Embu, and Kitui also contribute a sizeable proportion. The districts in Western and Nyanza provinces are also major producers of sugar. Sugar in these districts competes with maize for acreage, to the detriment of food production.

In the 1982/83 season, 27% of the sugar produced on estates was owned by factories, 16% from large-scale farms and 57% from small-scale holdings. In terms of acreage, 26% of the 97,300 hectares under sugar was factory land, 21% was produced by large-scale farmers and 53% by smallholders. More than 25,000 hectares of the smallholder's acreage are registered with the Mumian Outgrowers Company.

Maize production in the 1983/84 season was 24.2 million bags, a decrease of about 2 million bags from the 26.1 million bags produced in the 1982/83 season. Of this, only 16.5% came from large-scale farms. In terms of acreage, there was a drop in areas planted of about 6.7%, from 1.5 million hectares in the 1982/83 season to 1.4 million in the 1983/84 season.

With the smallholder accounting for the greater part of the production of both crops, especially in Western Kenya, an imbalance could easily arise, creating food shortages in those areas, if small-scale farmers concentrate on cash crops.

A major obstacle to increasing maize and sugar output for export is that although the maize and sugar industries have a poor transport infrastructure, and although transport costs are high, maize and sugar are grown inland, far from ports. Market factors require that Kenya produce enough maize to compensate for the vagaries of weather and the output fluctuations of surplus and deficit. Another obstacle to increasing maize and sugar production are collection and drying costs; by 1981 these amounted to shs.3.50 per bag for the farmer. Although the National Cereals and Produce Board has now taken over these costs, the increase in these costs--to shs.15/30 for transportation and shs.13/20 for drying per bag--makes it difficult for the board to discharge its duties without incurring great losses, running short of funds and delaying payments to farmers. In the 1979/80 and 1980/81 seasons payments to farmers were delayed for up to six months. Such protracted deferments in paying farmers affect planting in the following season: many farmers will lack the capital to buy the necessary inputs and seeds.

It costs the board about \$70.60 per tonne to transport maize from the inland maize-growing areas to the port at Mombasa for export. This is more than 60% of the current costs for the US to deliver maize to the Gulf States, to which Kenya could also export maize. Producer prices in the 1970s were below international prices. In the 1982/83 season the producer price was increased to shs.135 per bag, and thus went beyond the export party price. However, the producer price was still below the equilibrium price of \$141 per tonne at 1981 prices. Kenya therefore could not exploit the export opportunities in the Middle East where, by 1978, maize imports were worth \$184 million to the US, France and Argentina, the largest suppliers.

World maize imports increased by more than 80% per year from 1970 to 1980 and are expected to grow between 6% and 7% per year throughout the rest of this decade. Kenya could thus increase output, but the problems of a low value/high volume commodity hinder the country from making use of increased world imports. Apart from high transportation, collection and drying charges, maize producers face high port charges at Mombasa, shipping delays, limited freight capacity and increases in shipping costs that give Kenya no advantage in exporting maize to the Gulf States despite Kenya's proximity to those states. (Kenya Railways charges \$28.60 per tonne to transport maize while US railways charge \$20 per tonne.) Another obstacle to cheaper production for export is a lack of facilities for bulk handling; this is especially important because farmers lack sufficient storage bags.

To export maize successfully, Kenya will need to reduce transport collection, drying and bag costs. To lessen overhead costs, selected private dealers or cooperative perhaps should be allowed to purchase and transport maize. To increase production for the home market, planting early and using improved seeds and fertilisers will help, as will early collection and drying and prompt payment to farmers.

In distribution, the government must make the bold decision to allow African entrepreneurs to purchase and distribute maize and sugar, with the National Cereals and Produce Board intervening when producer prices rise above the border prices or fall below the export party prices so that it can control

supply. (Like the Food Corporation of India, the board should intervene only in periods of high surplus or shortfall.) At the district level, more interdistrict trade should be permitted so that the small-scale private dealer can distribute the crop more efficiently and cheaply.

With these measures adopted, market sources believe, it is possible to raise the yields of maize, and in the sugar-belt areas to strike the balance that will ensure sufficient maize for the domestic market so that sugar is grown for export.

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KENYA

BRIEFS

MAJOR SUGAR MILLS--With an annual production of 400,000 tonnes of sugar, Kenya is the fourth largest producer among the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. This sugar is produced by seven mills with cane grown on a total of 90,000 hectares. The seven mills are Mumian Sugar Company, Miwani Sugar Mills Ltd., South Nyanza Sugar Company, East African Sugar Company (Muhoroni), Chemilil Sugar Company, Associated Sugar Company (Ramisi) and Nzoia Sugar Company. MUMIAS SUGAR COMPANY is the largest of these mills, with a production of over 175,375 tonnes per year. The total production of Mumias equals about one-quarter of the total production from the other six mills. The company was established in 1971 with a British government loan of L2.5 million. MIWANI SUGAR MILLS are the oldest sugar mills in the country, having been established early in the century. They produce about 30,000 tonnes of sugar a year. A modern complex was built at a cost of shs.240 million. About 8,000 of Miwani's 9,000 acres are under cane cultivation. SOUTH NYANZA SUGAR COMPANY is one of the newest mills in the country. It was built at a cost of shs.800 million and has a production capacity of 30,000 tonnes per year. It is managed by Mehta Group International. EAST AFRICA SUGAR COMPANY has about 3,269 hectares under cane and over 2,000 more hectares that can grow cane. The factory cost shs.270 million and has a production capacity of 50,000 tonnes per year; capacity is expected to rise to 62,000 tonnes. ASSOCIATED SUGAR COMPANY is managed by the Madhavani Group and owns 22,000 acres at Ramisi, in Kwale District. The company produces about 8,000 tonnes of sugar a year (about 3% of the total sugar production in the country) and grows about 75% of its own cane. NZOIA SUGAR COMPANY has an output of 44,000 tonnes per year with a production target of over 60,000 tonnes. [Text] Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 2 Aug 85 p 8 of Farming Review Supplement]

CS0: 3400/1086

LIBERIA

COMMENTARIES ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

'Testing Friendship'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The news last week that the United States government had decided to peg its assistance to Liberia on the fulfilment of certain political conditions, marks an unfortunate development in relations between the two traditional international friends.

The situation is especially unfortunate because the decision comes at a time when the budding Liberian nation which only five years ago emerged out of over a century of rule by a corrupt aristocracy is just about recouping its energies for the march towards prosperity.

The economic and infrastructural development programs undertaken and realized within the few years of leadership by the Doe administration are a sure testimony of the good intentions of this regime.

Also of equal significance is the foundation and the prospects that have been laid out by the Doe government for restoration of democratic rule in a country that has over a century lived and breathed by the whims and caprices of a handful of individuals.

The record of the Doe administration, although not completely beyond reproach, is one that should inspire words of encouragement from those who sincerely consider themselves friends of Liberia.

The nation has reached a crucial period in its history and requires every support and assistance that can be mustered. If it is allowed to falter and fall, it is the friends more than the enemies that will bear the greatest blame for its demise.

It is in this regard that we wish to caution fellow Liberians abroad who are running a smear campaign against the nation to put a stop to it forthwith, and rather engage in soliciting assistance for the motherland. We must all always remember that Liberia is the only home for us, and as the saying goes, "East or West, Home is Best."

'Mending the Fence'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Editorial]

[Text] There were many sighs of relief yesterday when the new U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, Mr Edward Perkins, assured the Liberian Leader that there has been no change in U.S.-Liberia relations.

The U.S. assurance comes at a time when clouds appear to have been gathering over relations between the two traditional friends, following the news last week that the U.S. Congress had decided to withhold aid from Liberia pending the fulfilment of certain political conditions.

It was a most unsettling news indeed and has been the subject of much discussion here by Liberian officials and the general public who consider such conditions an interference in the internal affairs of the Liberian nation.

The atmosphere of cordiality and civility which attended the ceremony of presentation of Letters of Credence to the Liberian Leader by the new U.S. Ambassador is a clear testimony that in spite of the differences that might have arisen over the U.S. action, the two countries are still very close friends.

This is very heartening and encouraging, for it would be a great pity for any of the two sides to allow any minor misunderstanding to stand in the way of their historic friendship which spans more than a century.

It is our belief that having known and befriended each other for so long, Liberia and the U.S. are close enough to advise each other quietly and to equally sort out their differences in confidence, without arousing resentment.

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

DECISION TO RESUME TIES WITH LIBYA REPORTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The ruling Interim National Assembly (INA) yesterday paved the way for the resumption of diplomatic links between Liberia and Libya when it advised Head of State CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe to accept an invitation from Libya for the Liberian Foreign Minister to visit that country.

In a statement issued by the Assembly during an emergency meeting yesterday, the INA said its decision to re-open relations between the two states was due to numerous factors among which was the improvement of economic ties between Liberia and Libya as evidenced by the many infrastructural developments undertaken by the Libyan Government in Liberia.

The INA decision comes in the wake of some diplomatic friction between Liberia and the United States of America over what is seen by Liberian officials as increasing interference into Liberia's internal affairs by the U.S. Government.

The rift appears to have developed over the decision by the US to link its assistance to Liberia to the fulfilment of certain political conditions.

The INA, in its statement yesterday read by Secretary General Patrick Biddle, said it views any form of interference as a flagrant violation of the principles of international law governing all nations.

The Assembly concluded its statement by empowering the Head of State "to take appropriate diplomatic measures against any country interfering into our internal affairs."

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

LOCAL CHIEFS AIR CONCERN OVER FOREIGN INFLUENCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Chiefs and Elders throughout Liberia have raised concern about persistent interference in Liberia's internal affairs by foreign powers and have mandated Head of State CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe to "be more vigilant" in defending the nation's sovereignty.

In a nine-page statement they presented to Dr Doe Tuesday at the Executive Mansion here, the Chiefs and Elders viewed the situation as "tantamount to gross abuse of our sovereignty and inalienable rights," and called for a complete halt "to the intrusion of diplomats within the periphery of Liberia's internal political affairs."

The Chiefs and Elders told the international community that for the past 138 years of independence, Liberians had managed their "own affairs," and pointed out that "we do not intend to compromise our sovereignty or territorial integrity for any reward, hope of reward, be it economic or otherwise."

They then expressed dismay over the inability of foreign diplomats accredited here "to objectively view" Liberia's political system in the "Liberian perspective."

The Chiefs and Elders said the Liberian political system "advocates development progress and oneness through the promotion of love among the people accompanied by peace and stability" of the nation.

They said they were of the opinion that the nation's foreign friends should realize that the political arena in Liberia can best be handled by "only the Liberian people themselves."

They then assured their full support to Head of State Dr Doe at "all times, under any circumstances" to resist any attempt by foreign powers to dictate to the Liberian nation and people or interfere in matters that are "purely internal."

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

UNITY PARTY ELECTS OFFICIALS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Unity Party (UP) has nominated Dr Edward B. Kesselly as the party's presidential candidate and Dr S. Jabaru Carlon as his running mate. Also nominated at the UP one-day National Convention Wednesday in Gbarnga, Bong County were Mr Carlos G. Smith, national chairman; Attorney James Zota, 1st vice national chairman. Mr C. Chea Bolo, second vice chairman and Mr Lincoln Roberts, third vice chairman.

Others included Mr Walter Whistner, secretary-general, Mr T.S. Benson, 1st assistant secretary general. Mr Peter Bonar Jallah, Jr. national treasurer and counsellor J. Edward Koenig, legal advisor to the party. among others.

In remarks, the party's local chairman for Bong County, Mr Leen Suah, welcomed the party officials and assured Bong County citizens unflinching support to UP during the forthcoming general elections.

Meanwhile, the party's candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives were also elected at Wednesday's convention.

Nominees for the Senate for Bong County were Counsellor Francis Garlawolu for upper Bong and Mr Momo Caine for lower Bong, while those nominated for the House of Representatives were Mr Lawrence Goelon for Suacoco District, Mr James Darnat, Gbarnga District; Mr Mohamed Swaray, Kpanta, Kpaai, Zota Districts, Mr Lee Suah, Korkoya District and Mr Elliott Tunn for Fuamah District.

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

CHIEFS BACK INTERNAL MINISTER SACKOR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Head of State and President of the Interim National Assembly CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe has been petitioned to retain Col Edward K. Sackor as Minister of Internal Affairs for the "future good" of the country.

The petition was presented to Dr Doe yesterday at the Executive Mansion here by chiefs and elders representing the various sub-political divisions of the country.

In their petition read by County Commissioner Jeremiah F. Garrison of Salala in Bong County, the chiefs and elders said since his appointment on August 10, 1981, Col Sackor has exhibited a "high degree" of leadership at the ministry and said in view of this Dr Doe should retain him (Sackor) as Minister of Internal Affairs "in the name of peace, unity and one common goal for the future good and benefit of our one nation and people."

Col Sackor was recently nominated by the citizens of Nimba County to contest for a Senatorial seat on the ticket of the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) from Nimba County during the scheduled October general elections.

Prior to his appointment to the position of Internal Affairs Minister, Col Sackor served as Deputy Minister of Defense for Operations.--LINA

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL DISCOUNTS 'FOOTPRINTS' REPORT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The chairman of the Special Military Tribunal, Major General Alred Gayflor has reacted to a publication in Tuesday's edition of the "FOOTPRINTS TODAY" newspaper captioned "Trial of Mrs Sirleaf Fails To Resume."

In the edition, the paper reported that the Tribunal did not resume hearings into the case involving former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf "due to the alleged failure of the three state witnesses to show up at the Tribunal."

FOOTPRINTS named the witnesses as Justice Minister Major Jenkins Scott, Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman and Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh.

In his reaction General Gayflor described the publication as "false and misleading to the public," and added that "no names" of witnesses were released to the FOOTPRINTS newspaper.

He then told the Liberia News Agency that the paper has been summoned by the Tribunal to name the "reliable source" that released information to the paper on the "Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's trial."

The Tribunal Chairman said disclosure of the "reliable source" will enable the court to determine whether the alleged source is authorized to release information pertaining to the activities of the Tribunal.

Chairman Gayflor frowned on journalists who, he said, publish information from "unauthorized and unreliable sources" without naming the source.

He noted that some journalists were "unprofessional, inaccurate, unpatriotic and treacherous in publicizing issues affecting the interest of our country."

The Tribunal Chairman then said it was because of this conduct of some journalists that the press has been barred from covering trials at the Special Military Tribunal.--LINA

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

BOMI, NIMBA TO GET MORE MILITARY HOUSING UNITS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Aug 85 pp 3, 6

[Text] The Ministry of Defense last Friday awarded contracts to two local contractors, St Joseph's Construction Company and ECOCCON for the construction of military housing units in Bomi and Nimba Counties.

St Joseph's Construction is a Lebanese company while ECOCCON is a Liberian construction business managed by Mr Henry Q. Taylor, Jr.

Awarding the contracts Friday morning at the Ministry of Defense, Defense Minister Gray D. Allison underscored the fairness exercised in the selection of qualified bidders to undertake the projects. He said the selection was based not only on the ability of the contractors to offer good price for construction, but also on their ability to do quality work.

Minister Allison noted with appreciation the assistance given by the US Government to the military housing project in Liberia through its security assistance program, according to a defense ministry release issued Friday.

According to the latest contracts, St Joseph's Construction is to build ten housing units in Bomi Hills, Bomi County, while ECOCCON will construct six other units in Sanniquellie, Nimba County. This latest phase of the military housing project is estimated at seven million dollars.

Meanwhile, a third phase of the military housing program will be carried out in Camp Jackson, Naama, Bong County. The Assistant Minister of Defense for Civil Works, Col Stephen J. Blayee, said 13 units in the third phase will be constructed in Naama, including a safe drinking water system.

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

DENMARK, LIBERIA SIGN \$7.5M OIL PALM ACCORD

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A \$7.5 million agreement for the funding of phase two of the Decoris Oil Palm Corporation was last Friday signed between the Decoris Oil Palm Corporation and the Liberian Government. Phase two of the project includes the construction of an oil mill capable of processing 20 tons of oil per hour.

Agriculture Minister S. Gblorzuw Toweh signed for the Liberian Government while the Managing Director of Decoris, Mr A.J. Menon signed for his corporation.

Mr Menon told the Liberia News Agency shortly after the signing ceremony that the amount represents a portion of the \$48 million earmarked for the setting up of the corporation.

He said the corporation which presently operates a 9,500 acre oil palm plantation has a workforce of 500.

Decoris, a government-owned corporation, is jointly financed by the World Bank, European Economic Community, African Development Bank, the CDC and the Liberian Government.

Established in 1980, the corporation signed a management contract with the Kumpulan Guthrie Company of Malaysia in September 1980. It ends in 1987.--
LINA

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

DETAILS ON RURAL WATER PROJECTS GIVEN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by A. Dargbe Kawreh, acting chief of information, Ministry of Information]

[Text] After many studies were conducted for Liberia in the area of health it was reported that about eighty percent of the rural population of the Country has not been covered with protected water systems. The rural populace use the waters from natural rivers, creeks, streams and open wells to meet their drinking water demands.

The Country's natural rivers such as St John, Mano, Nuohn and Farmington Rivers are now polluted due to the activities of the mining and rubber concessions operating in the rural areas. While the open wells are subjected to unhygienic influences resulting into their easy contamination. This poses a serious problem of health hazards to the rural population in the form of water-borne or water-related diseases.

It was based on this unhealthy condition and in line with Government's arm of improving rural life, the National Rural Water Programme was launched in 1974. The Programme is also in consonance with the United Nations Special General Assembly Resolution which declared 1980-1990 the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The goal of the Decade is to provide safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities to the World's population by the year 1990.

The Liberia's Rural Water Programme, implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, started as a Well Drilling and Toilet Construction Programme with the assistance of the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These institutions provide essential equipment, consultancy, manpower training and other supports. The toilet construction aspect of the Programme is at present at a slow pace due to financial constraints. The Ministry of Rural Development continues exerting efforts with emphasis on exploring external assistance so as to revitalize this component of the Programme.

In 1978 the ministry with the assistance of USAID and CARE, two other components, had dug wells and spring catchment systems were incorporated into the Well Drilling and Toilet Construction Programme, which has necessitated the change of the Programme's title from Well Drilling and Toilet Construction Programme to that of National Rural Water Programme.

Initially, the Programme was implemented under the preview of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but later in 1981, was transferred to the Ministry of Rural Development with the view of minimizing duplication of efforts.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare collaborates with the Ministry of Rural Development in terms of providing capable health personnel to the Programme. The health personnel work along with the Ministry's drilling team to teach the beneficiaries of the water facilities the health aspect of the Programme. The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy is also an associate in the Programme. At times before a well is constructed in a village or town, personnel from the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy first conduct a geological and hydrogeological survey in the area selected in that village for construction of the well.

The decisive re-organization of the implementing structure of the Rural Water Programme by the Ministry of Rural Development which was effected in mid 1982 has contributed significantly to the revitalization of the Programme's efforts and helps to attract increasing donor support to the Programme. The re-organization has also resulted into the assignment of rural water teams in Nimba, Bomi, Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Bong, Lofa and Cape Mount Counties.

Achievements

Since the inception of the Programme, it has constructed eight hundred water systems around the Country. Each well is expected to serve two hundred persons in a village or town. These water-points consist mainly of boreholes, shallow wells and spring catchment systems.

The Programme's current four-year Plan calls for a target of over 2,000 wells to be constructed around the Country. This is a small fraction of the long term estimated target of 8,900 wells.

The Programme is now engaged in the execution of a number of percussion and shallow (hand-dug) well drilling projects in Lofa and Bong Counties with the assistance of UNICEF/Liberia and the U.S. Peace Corps. The Lofa County Agricultural Development Project (LCADP) and the Bong County Agricultural Development Project (BCADP) participate actively in these projects. Similar project is being carried out in Nimba County with Nimba County Rural Development Project (NCRDP) participating. These agricultural development institutions provide material and logistic support to the projects.

The Ministry of Rural Development in coordination with related Ministries of Government continues to explore avenues for more external assistance and maximum local support to the Programme. Several proposals have been made to some donors and friendly countries some of which have been approved and implemented.

Negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) for funding of a Rural Water Supply Project for Grand Kru, Grand Bassa Rivercess and Sinoe Counties have already been concluded. EEC is expected to participate in the funding of the project, and actual implementation is expected to begin shortly.

The Southeastern Village Water Supply Project

The Southeastern Village Water Supply Project (SVWSP) covers Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties. It is being financed by the Governments of Liberia and Denmark. Phase I of the Project started in May 1984 under \$5M interest-free loan the Government of Denmark granted Liberia.

The phase I was evaluated in August 1984 by a joint Liberian Danish Review Mission. Based on the positive impression of the evaluation, the Government of Denmark through its Foreign Ministry, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) approved the existence of the Project to phase II. The Project is expected to construct 360 wells fitted with handpumps to serve over 70,000 inhabitants in Grand Gedeh and Maryland Communities.

Under the Southeastern Village Water Project, a number of rural water technicians at the Ministry of Rural Development has been granted fellowships by DANIDA as Grant Aid to study in Denmark. The Liberians who have benefitted from the fellowships have returned home and already proved the value of their training.

When Government's request for a second Danish Loan which is now in consideration is approved, the Danish-Liberian sponsored Rural Water Project will also be extended to Lofa and Bong Counties.

CSO: 3400/1083

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT JUSTICE MINISTER APPOINTED--The Head of State and President of the Interim National Assembly, CIC Dr Samuel K. Doe, has appointed Mr Francis Korkpor as assistant minister of justice for legal affairs at the Ministry of Justice. In a letter to Mr Korkpor, Dr Doe hoped that he would demonstrate his usual sense of loyalty and dedication to government in the discharge of his duties. In another development, the Liberian Leader has approved the appointments of Mr William Saa Freeman and Francis Bengu as governor and vice governor, respectively of the Kissi ethnic group residing in Greenville, Sinoe County. An Executive Mansion release issued yesterday said their appointments was based on a recommendation made to Head of State Doe recently by Internal Affairs Minister Colonel Edward K. Sackor. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Aug 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1083

MADAGASCAR

RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS NOTED

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 19-25 Jun 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Richard-Claude Ratovonarivo: "The Press Is on Probation"]

[Text] On 26 June the Great Island will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its independence, marked especially by a liberal wind blowing in the economic field. One could not not say as much for individual liberties; particularly freedom of speech and information. In 10 years of government the Ratsiraka regime has muzzled the press, thus distorting the democratic process from which it nevertheless claims to draw its inspiration.

Before the accession of President Didier Ratsiraka 10 years ago, the Madagascan press, more than a century old (119 years, to be exact), included about 10 daily papers, about 15 weekly papers and 40 other periodicals. Because of the 35,000 copies distributed each day, these papers reached one inhabitant in 150, which had placed this press in fourth rank on the African continent, after South Africa, Nigeria, and Mauritius.

Today there are no more than 4 daily papers in Madagascar: MADAGASCAR MATIN, MIDI MADAGASIKARA, MARESAKA, IMONGO VAOVAO; two weekly publications: LAKROA, SUHY, and a few periodicals: MADAGASCAR DIPLOMATIQUE, REVUE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN, VONONA, etc. All these are private papers, since all government publications, including the daily ATRIKA, the weekly publications VAOVAO and TOLOMBAHOAKA and the periodical MADAGASCAR RENOUVEAU ceased publication during the year 1984, with the exception of the roneotyped bulletin of the national press agency.

This situation reflects the economic difficulty the local press is traversing. What are the reasons for it? In the first place, the widespread slump in newspaper sales because of the continued decline in the people's purchasing power. Next, the chronic shortage of paper and printing supplies whose importation is prevented by the insufficiency of foreign currency. Finally, the economic crisis has rendered the advertising market almost nonexistent. But these problems should be associated with two ills which at all times have

limited distribution of Madagascan newspapers. On the one hand, the lack of readers due to the still too high number of illiterates, and, on the other hand, a defective distribution system which gives an advantage to city dwellers to the detriment of country people (80 percent of the population) because of communications difficulties between regions. Moreover, this situation has given radio and television a large audience (18 hours of daily broadcasts, and 2 and 1 /2 hours of daily programs, respectively, on the average). News from the audiovisual media, belonging to the state, constitute serious competition for the written press. And this makes one young cadre say: "All the Madagascan media process the same news. So one might as well learn about it quickly through the air waves or with pictures on the little screen."

Telex and Telephone Out of Service

Information in Madagascar in fact tends to become standardized. The quest for unpublished information from persons in charge is proving almost impossible for journalists for private publications, the latter being able only to fall back on daily news which they develop under the form of reports or commentaries. Moreover, major investigations or reporting by an individual publication are rare. The gap is explained by the lack of professionalism in most practicing journalists. The Antananarivo Center for training information specialists closed its doors in 1974, hence the new generation of Madagascar journalists received only "on the job" training.

Mainly because of logistical reasons journalists are prevented from exercising their profession properly. Thus, a chief editor recounts: "For months the editorial offices have been struggling in impossible situations: our two cars are out of order, for lack of spare parts; our telephone and our telex do not work because our city's telephone network is so old; our tape recorders cannot be used because of the shortage of electric batteries... One must be frank: under such conditions your heart just isn't in it any more!" In these times one might well believe that the publication of each issue of a Madagascan paper is a endlessly repeated miracle.

And if that were only the major concern of the Madagascan journalists! Without question, their major daily concern arises from the dangerous practice of subtly shading their observations so as to make their concept of freedom of expression (recognized by the constitution) co-exist with the demands of official censorship, carried out by officials of the Interior Ministry on a newspaper already appearing in print. "One does not write what one wishes," declared an editor. "After 10 years of censorship one knows fairly well what is publishable and what is not. So, we carry out self-censorship. Despite everything, we often fall right into a trap. That is because, after all, no one can anticipate the thunderbolts of a finicky censor. But one is not obliged to suppress a whole text; rather, it is a paragraph or a sentence, with the editor's being obliged not to allow the slightest blank space to appear in the paper. Sometimes headlines are changed, or pictures are skipped, as, for example, one showing a panoramic view of a port, the latter being considered a strategic point."

But, above all, these editorial staffs fear the silence imposed on them for matters concerning, among other things, certain news items. This happened recently in the case of the assassination of a Canadian brother at Antananarivo, and an Italian priest at Moramanga, and also for the fight in the capital between 2 groups of young people which caused about 30 deaths. For the latter affair, the censorship remains all the more incomprehensible since thousands of persons witnessed it. In this particular case such a measure proves to be very damaging to newspapers, since their credibility is likely to be questioned inasmuch as the foreign radio stations heard on the Great Island had immediately broadcast the news.

Permit to Publish

Does this mean censors sometimes commit abuses? A former publisher had no hesitation in responding affirmatively. "My periodical disappeared as a result of being blocked by censorship for weeks, even months, before obtaining a publication permit. I tried on many occasions and at all levels to learn the reasons for these repeated delays; they always replied to me that a censorship decision remains a prerogative of the state and there is no obligation to explain any decision in that field."

It must be explained that the manager of the daily MARESAKA felt he was an "innocent victim" of censorship and instituted legal proceedings against the state for "abuse of power, threat to the freedom of the press and opinion." He did not win the case. His petition was rejected by the supreme court which, on the grounds cited, broadly took into consideration the closing speech of the legal commissioner. The latter stated before the high court that "freedom of expression and of the press is guaranteed to citizens when it is practiced in conformity with the objectives of the revolution, the interests of the collectivity, and with a view to strengthening the new democracy for the coming of a socialist state." And the magistrate added, "Therefore there is a difference between freedom of the press in a revolutionary and socialist country and a country which is not. In this country articles which seek to weaken faith in the revolution or in the thrust made to activate its process are likely to be subject to understandable rejection."

Confronted with many logistical problems and exasperated by a finicky censor, Madagascan newspapers are losing readers and do not succeed in attracting new ones. At this rate the Madagascan press is gradually burning out and the few issues which still appear are condemned publications merely having a stay of execution.

9772

CSO: 3419/457

MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE REBEL ACCREDITED AS LISBON JOURNALIST

EA161904 Dakar PANA in English 1110 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Aug (AIM/PANA) The Lisbon office of the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) has confirmed an earlier report that a spokesman for the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is accredited in Portugal as a foreign correspondent.

The bandit spokesman, Paulo de Oliveira, was granted accreditation this year, an official of the Portuguese General Directorate of Social Communication, Jorge Faro, told AIM. Apparently Mr de Oliveira presented himself at the directorate with a credential from the MNR irregular bulletin "A LUTA CONTINUA", of which Mr de Oliveira is himself the director and editor. Mr Faro told AIM that "A LUTA CONTINUA" is claimed to be published in "Gorongosa, Mozambique". Gorongosa is a district in the central province of Sofala. It contains the country's major game park, and a large mountain on which is located the MNR's main base inside Mozambique. There are no printing presses or publishing house in Gorongosa.

It is generally believed that "A LUTA CONTINUA" is published somewhere in Portugal, but this bandit bulletin does not indicate the name or address of its printers.

Mr Faro told AIM that he did not know that the bulletin was published in Portugal, and that it was an organ of the MNR. He excused his ignorance on the grounds of the "multiplicity of titles and publications in the world today." "Given its title", he continued, "we did not realize the nature of its contents, and we agreed to the accreditation."

Mr Faro also said that last year Paulo de Oliveira registered himself as a correspondent of an American paper, but he refused to reveal the title of the paper.

But the excuses offered by the General Directorate of Social Communication are difficult to accept, since Mr de Oliveira has been well known in Portugal for some time, not only as an MNR spokesman, but also as a journalist on the extremely right-wing paper "O DIA". "O DIA" and its contents are certainly well known to the directorate yet, according to Mr Faro, it was only on Monday of this week that the directorate detected its "mistake" in granting accreditation to Mr de Oliveira and his bulletin. "I received a copy of A LUTA CONTINUA on Monday" Mr Faro told AIM, "and I alerted our management." He said that "investigations" into the matter were under way.

CSO: 3400/991

NAMIBIA

DIRK MUDGE ADDRESSES REPUBLICAN PARTY'S ANNUAL CONGRESS

Praises Political Progress

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

NAMIBIA WAS progressing politically and constitutionally but there was no room for complacency, the leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge told the opening session of the party's annual congress yesterday.

He said there were those who alleged that because the country did not have a final solution "we are not successful".

However he was happy with the progress and said the general peace in the country was witness to this.

Namibia was free of spontaneous political unrest and riots, except in the north where "trained terrorists are disturbing the peace", Mr Mudge said.

But Namibians could not afford to be complacent.

"We must identify the weak places and shortcomings and fearlessly root them out," he said.

Mr Mudge touched on the burning issue of economic sanctions against South Africa and said that Namibia, as a neighbouring state, would be extremely vulnerable to disinvestment and sanctions against the Republic.

The Territory was also vulnerable because of strong political pressure "from people outside who cannot understand our position and who do not realise that we in the country are in a better position to work out our own salvation".

One of the main reasons for "the relative calm" was "the fact that we are talking to one another" and had been doing so since the Turnhalle in 1975.

Many were agog at the "sharp, almost derogatory language" currently used in the National Assembly.

"But that is the secret, why there is peace in the land," he said.

People could say what they wanted to. They could express their opinions freely without being accused of racism because "they have stood up to be counted".

Warns Against Dogmatic Party Positions

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

A WARNING over the dangers of adopting a dogmatic approach and a call for the whites and all political parties to have no holy cows was made by the leader of the Republican Party and Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, in his opening address to the party's annual congress yesterday.

He said he could not neglect warning the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius about some of his dogmatic pronouncements.

"We must have no holy cows," Mr Mudge said. Operating on the basis of "I will only do that on this or that condition or I will participate on condition that ..." was unrealistic.

"Politics just doesn't work like that."

He specifically warned NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius about the dangers of adopting a dogmatic approach. "It cannot be in the country's interest," he said.

Mr Mudge also warned against "people who believe they can protect all in writing a long and complicated constitution".

At the same time he praised the positive contribution made by the NP representative in the National Assembly, Mr Eben van Zijl.

Mr Mudge underlined a view advocated in a recent article in SA by Professor Marinus Wiechers which made the point that a minority could not protect itself — it must be protected by the majority.

"We have started doing

this," Mr Mudge said. "Not by looking after ourselves, but by working with the majority."

He made the point that a political party was not a cultural organisation.

"Just as a cultural organisation should break all political boundaries, a political organisation should supercede cultural and racial ties."

Turning to the highly sensitive question of Proclamation A G8, Mr Mudge said the right forum for changing the legislation was the proposed constitutional council.

"AG 8 must be changed. But it must be changed in a specified and responsible way."

This should not be interpreted as defending AG 8 he said, but a safeguard against the kind of situation where constitutions were abandoned overnight and nations woke up to find themselves governed by dictators.

Why not a black mayor?

BLACK PEOPLE were sitting at the highest level of government so why not in the City Council, the leader of the Republican Party and Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge said at the party's congress yesterday.

This led to the question whether a black man could become the mayor of Windhoek. "Is it so sacrosanct that it can't happen?" he asked.

Elaborating on his call for the immediate reform of municipalities to allow people of all population groups into the town councils, he said he did not know how it would happen "but it must happen quickly".

The RP would be giving serious attention to tackling and answering this problem, Mr Mudge said.

Calls for Third Tier Reform

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

AN IMMEDIATE REVISION OF the third tier of government in Namibia to allow the people of the "socalled townships" more say in the running of their affairs was called for today by the leader of the Republican Party and Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge.

In a strong policy statement in his opening address to the ninth congress of the Republican Party, Mr Mudge also outlined his stand on changes to Proclamation AG 8 and hit out at the "dishonesty" of those who promoted the illusion that nothing had changed and nothing would change.

As far as the third tier (municipalities) was concerned, he said it was the one level of government where the black man "as good as didn't have a say".

It was generally felt there was a representative government, while people of all cultures were also represented on the second tier.

"It may not be in the manner which people want, but they are represented and have a say," he said.

But "on the third tier the black man is limited to useless Advisory Boards".

"It is an urgent necessity that the third tier be looked at now — at how the people of Katutura, Khomasdal and all the other socalled black areas can have a say in their affairs."

The importance of municipalities could not and should not be underestimated.

It had to be noted that in many countries urban areas were the breeding place of unrest.

"We haven't got time to argue about this for a year. It must be done and it must be done quickly."

"We must make an interim arrangement for the third tier and the process must be initiated immediately," he said.

Turning to AG 8, Mr Mudge said he had warned time and again that aspects of this Proclamation had to be changed otherwise it would become unsellable.

"I have pleaded for certain concessions from those authorities that are privileged, to freely relinquish some of their privileges," he said.

Referring to educational facilities, Mr Mudge said the White Teachers' Training College, for example, should be made available to all.

He had also called for greater control of the finances of the second tier authorities.

"But I am afraid my warnings have not been heeded in time."

"Today AG8 is under serious suspicion."

"We must ask who is responsible for this situation and what the consequences have been."

However, Mr Mudge warned against importing a pattern whereby constitu-

tions were scrapped overnight "leaving only a vacuum behind".

"I feel as strongly about the way in which things should be changed, as the need for change."

This should not be seen as defending AG 8.

There was a tendency to say nothing had changed and nothing would change, Mr Mudge said.

"But any political leader who says he is standing where he stood ten years ago is not telling the truth, not even as far as his principles are concerned."

Referring specifically to the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, he said it should be remembered that the NP walked out of the old National Assembly because they said it was not ethnically constituted and because decisions were taken by majority vote.

"Only two years later they are sitting in a government comprising political parties and which takes decisions by majority vote."

Mr Mudge dismissed speculation about the two white parties, the Republican Party and the National Party merging.

He did not want to ignore any hand of friendship but said he was not interested in a white merger, only in political fusion.

"If the NP is prepared to work together on a broader basis, then I say by all means."

And the sounds made in this respect at Summerdown by the NP chief representative in the Government, Mr Ehen van Zijl, had been very encouraging.

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY REVEALED, CRITICIZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Brian Jones]

[Text] **MINING COMPANIES should make at least 15% of their voting shares available to the Namibian public, zero-based budgeting should be introduced for all State Departments and an investigation into international beef marketing be launched, according to the Draft National Development Strategy obtained exclusively by The Advertiser.**

The report which has so far been restricted to the Cabinet and certain persons and institutions for comment before final approval, was yesterday described as excelling "in cliches, vagueness and generalities", by Wolfgang Thomas, Professor of Economics at the University of the Western Cape.

The strategy was drawn up by State and private sector representatives in an attempt to co-ordinate development in the country.

Generally the strategy aims at bringing as much of the economy under own control as possible, reducing dependence on other states, and introducing legislation to promote local industry and agriculture.

An underlying theme of the strategy is a strong commitment to free market principles.

Controversial suggestions are that second tier authorities should have the right to run their own education, but all facets of health should be dealt with by the Central Government.

While some sectors of the economy are examined in detail and specific proposals are made for future progress, there are areas of the report which which are couched in general terms and contain no concrete plans for action.

Professor Thomas said at the Republican Party Congress yesterday that two chapters in particular (10 and 22) which were relevant to industrial development "excel in vagueness, cliches and generalities...".

Proposals for the development of some sec-

tors appear to be special pleading by those who run the sector rather than a critical assesment of its needs.

The section on agriculture is strong on general calls for research, extension work, training and planning, but weak on specific recommendations to achieve identified objectives.

Concrete agricultural proposals include the consolidation of uneconomic units, an international investigation into beef marketing, State assistance for Swalu, and the changeover of the communal farming system to private enterprise.

Some of the more important recommendations concerning other sectors are as follows:

Physical framework:

- the delimitation of socio-economic development regions and the functional classification of urban areas to facilitate the determination of priorities for development.

- the stimulation of the growth of Walvis Bay as the national port centre, together with Swakopmund.

- and the stimulation of growth at Oshakati as a regional centre.

Mining:

- companies must make at least 15% of their vote carrying shares available to the Namibian public. The State should be able to buy such shares not taken up by the public.
- the State should create a special body to ensure that mining companies meet their statutory obligations as well as to process statistics and information for the prediction of mineral sales etc.
- border posts for the monitoring of mineral exports by road.
- investigation of the ways in which small mine operators can be assisted in a cooperative way with marketing and technical and financial help.

Fishing:

- regulation of the industry through the design and proclamation of suitable local legislation on marine resources and development.
- an agreement with South Africa to determine a mutual territorial share in the marine resources within the 200 nautical mile limit.
- international agreements on the development of the marine resource.
- prevention of over-exploitation by setting quotas in relation to the recovery capacity of the resource.
- preference to be given to local businesses.
- an investigation into an alternative port on the north coast.

Manufacturing industry:

- an industrial development board with members drawn mainly from the private sector with the main objective of developing viable local industries.
- financial incentives to promote the development of skills.

- legislation to ensure neither employee or employer is exploited and all employees receive remuneration related to market conditions and productivity.

- tender preference to local industry and local industry to support local seller/producer.

- deregulation and development of the informal sector.

- review Enok's role in industrial development.

- consider setting up an organisation to help local individuals, companies and institutions to take up shares in Namibian commerce and industry.

Trade and Services:

- co-ordinated plans for development in the north and wherever else justified.

- training of existing and future entrepreneurs.

- fiscal assistance to employers for training of staff and increased productivity.

- encourage provision of financial aid to small traders and service dealers on more relaxed conditions and lower interest rates than those applicable to large traders and service organisations.

- make taxation more favourable compared with South Africa and other

- establish a Board of Trade Industry and Competition comprising a majority of private sector specialists.

Education and Training:

- creation of a Ministry of Education with a secretariat to be advised by a National Educational council on core curricula, minimum standards, exams and certificates.

- a Directorate of Education to handle education on a national level.

- each representative authority should have the right, power and responsibility to exercise control over its own education within the national policy.

- reform the structure of education to bring it in relation to the financial capacity of the country and its communities.

National Health and Welfare:

- the urgent implementation of the most important aspects of the Broeksma Commission of Inquiry, including all facets of health to be run by the Department of National Health and Welfare, and a national medical school to be created.

- urgent attention to the revision of existing health legislation.

- re-evaluation of roles of the different categories of personnel so that doctors will mainly deal with patients referred by a trained nursing staff.

- emphasis on primary health care and community development.

Housing:

- a cost effective strategy aimed at eliminating the urban low-income backlog within ten years using private and public sector funds.

- ultra-low income schemes should be undertaken in "special development areas", with the provision of only low level services.

Finance:

- a cautious and planned reduction in current spending over a five year period, including zero-based budgeting for all State departments and second tier authorities and the simplification of legislation to reduce the number of officials.

- urgent tax reform aimed at halting the brain and capital drain, attracting foreign capital and encouraging saving.

- the determination of import levies on consumer goods so that local industries can be made more viable.

Over the next week, The Advertiser will take a more detailed look at the Development Strategy, sector by sector.

CSO: 3400/1075

NAMIBIA

MASSIVE BUDGET DEFICIT FOR WHITE ADMINISTRATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER

A MASSIVE INCREASE of R113,3 million in this years budget for the white second tier authority over the 1984/85 book year was announced this morning at the opening of the 11th session of the white Legislative Assembly.

Presenting the draft budget, Mr Jan de Wet, MEC in charge of Finance said the present record budget of R253,1 million exceeded the estimate for the previous year by R113,3 million largely because of the "direct and indirect assistance" to the Central Government by the white authority.

The decision to make white funds available to the central authority dated back to negotiations between the Executive Committee of the whites and the Administrator-General last year and earlier this year, Mr De Wet said.

Although the white authority had not accepted the suggestion that they voluntarily decide not to accept the allocation the central government annually makes to second tier spending, it was agreed that an equivalent amount be transferred from white funds to the central authority.

This contribution amounted to R26 million, Mr de Wet said.

A further appeal for white funds to be used for the general good launched by the Multiparty Conference earlier this year had led the white Executive Committee to decide:

- to make a further R40 million available for a development bank out of the white reserve funds.
- to use the remainder of white reserves to generate income to balance the white budget.
- that the Minister of Finance and the MECs concerned should meet annually to formulate suggestions in respect of the allocation of any surplus revenue as well as methods to deal with budget deficits.

Further amounts which made up the massive budget deficit of R90,7 million, were the allocation of

R32 million as aid to the meat industry while R6 million would have to be spent on a replacement for office facilities in the Tintenpalast which had been taken over by the Transitional Government.

As far as financing of the record budget was concerned, Mr De Wet said R162,5 million would be covered by revenue income while the remainder would have to be financed from reserves.

The budget debate continues this afternoon.

NAMIBIA

MEAT PRODUCTION SHOWING SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text] **THE DISASTROUS SLUMP** in Namibian meat production over the past few years is showing signs of recovery with a slight improvement last year in the number of cattle marketed.

Widespread early rains which provided sufficient grazing for beef herds are seen as a contributing factor to the marginal upswing.

This might enable farmers to sustain their cattle herds throughout 1985.

Hopes for a continued and accelerated upswing in the industry have been further fuelled by SWA Meat Board production figures for the first half of this year.

The Board's annual report for 1984 said 268 890 head of cattle were marketed last year—244 head more than the previous year, but still 204 485 head down on the all-time high of 1981.

So far this year, 147 734 head have been marketed, as opposed to the 132 900 sold during the same period of 1984.

The most significant component of the increase has been the almost 11 000 head more sent to the controlled markets in South Africa.

Mr Christo Mouton, chairman of the Meat Board, said the drastically reduced Namibian marketing numbers over the past few years had been attributable chiefly to increased marketing triggered by drought in Southern Africa.

"This had forced farmers in Namibia's most widely-hit and prominent export market—South Africa—to get rid of their beef stocks as quickly as possible.

"These emergency slaughterings meant cattle suppliers from the rest of the sub-continent, particularly Namibia, had been faced with ever decreasing quotas in the Republic."

Mr Mouton said the increased marketing to South Africa this year indicated that farmers there were beginning to hold back on their deliveries to the abattoirs, in an attempt to

restock badly depleted herds.

This resulted in increased quotas in April.

Mr Mouton stressed that there was still uncertainty in store for the meat industry while the surplus of just more than 200 000 carcasses existed in South Africa.

If these were dumped onto the local market instead of being exported overseas, further supply restrictions could be imposed on Namibian producers.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

POST-INDEPENDENCE HISTORY ANALYZED

Paris AFRICA in French No 174, Jul-Aug 85 pp 29-31

[Text] On 12 July 1975, the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe acceded to international sovereignty, with President Manuel Pinto da Costa at its head. Ten years of independence, but 10 years of government, too: the time is ripe for an assessment.

I.. The Solitude of Princes

When Portuguese Admiral Tosa Coutinho and Sao-Tomean Capt Nuno Dias signed the act of emancipation of the archipelago in 1975, covering the two principal islands in the Gulf of Guinea, the leaders of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement were caught somewhat by surprise. Lisbon, caught up in the whirlwind of the "carnation revolution," shamelessly sold off this scrap of volcanic land with no transition, no struggle, even as nearby Angola was still smouldering in the flames of guerrilla war.

Young Sao-Tomeans, imbued with the Marxist ideology and linked through the Civic Association, were sowing disorder on the islands and striking terror into the hearts of the population that would far rather have been revelling in the joy of liberation. The leaders of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), based in Brazzaville and supported by President Omar Bongo, were dithering over what attitude to take.

It took the physical courage of a Miguel da Graca, an economist by profession, to step in and restore a little order to the house. Today, as UNDP representative in residence in Guinea-Bissau, he scornfully ignores the fate of his native islands and lives the good life of the international functionary, far removed from revolutionary diatribes.

His own brother, Dr Carlos da Graca, is one of the founders of the liberation movement, along with Miguel Trovoada, Manuel Pinta da Costa, and Jose Fret Lau Chong. These four men then returned to the country and divided up the reins of power: Pinto da Costa got the presidency, Miguel Trovoada the prime ministry, Carlos da Graca the ministry of public health, and Jose Fret the ministry of labor.

Unfortunately, the entente cordiale was to curdle among the original leaders by 1976. Carlos da Graca, pleading ill-health, went to Lisbon where he resigned from his ministerial functions, then returned to Gabon where, for the past 13 years, he has been practicing medicine at the National Social Security Fund.

The increasingly Marxist-leaning decisions of Pinto da Costa no longer fit with his tactical socialism and his liberal moderation. He chose to give up his office and go back to his old profession as a general medical practitioner in Libreville, where he lives to this day. That defection was denounced in Sao Tome as tantamount to treason.

In order to stamp out any stirrings of domestic protest, the increasingly influential Cuban intelligence services concocted a scenario worthy of the best spy movies, even to its echos from Frederic Forsythe's novel, "The Dogs of War." An armed operation code-named "Cobra 77" was allegedly organized by the expatriate opposition, at the instigation of Carlos de Graca.

Since the Cuban friends had been painfully traumatized by the Bay of Pigs syndrome, this was to be an invasion by mercenary groups in which the CIA's hand would be "obvious." This coup mounted by the Cuban intelligence services led to the arrest of a number of supporters of the old minister and of an ambitious young fellow by the name of Alcino de Lima, accused of planting a booby-trapped attache-case in the ministers' council-chamber -- according to the charges.

Miguel Trovoada, although he shares the liberal views of his minister of health, did not support him. He did more: he clung to his post as prime minister, and actually was so imprudent as to speak disparagingly of the "capitalist regime" run by President Omar Bongo, who took his time about forgiving him for it.

Miguel Trovoada's destiny shifted on 9 April 1979 when the president's office announced the abolition of the post of prime minister. Two ambitious extremist individuals blind-sided the ex-Spanish-teacher on his left: Daniel Daio, defense minister at the time, and Maria da Graca do Amorim, then foreign minister. What a strange and convoluted route for this infant-nurse, from big friend to the little ones to little friend to the big ones, whose doctrinaire fanaticism was equalled only by her lust for power. Sensing that his star was dimming, Miguel Anjos Trovoada fled to the UNDP headquarters in Sao-Tome, hoping to escape the lightningbolts of his patron and rival. Much good it did him: the military, stomping their boots on the inviolable premises, broke down the door and summarily arrested him.

His best friend, Christian Valbert, the French cultural attache on Sao-Tome, instantly alerted the chancelleries and the news media. His alacrity may have saved the life of the fallen prime minister: discreet pressure was brought to bear on President Pinto da Costa to allow the matter to take a more pleasant course.

Free today, he lives in Paris, surrounded by a handful of sympathizers, but has not yet decided to form a resistance movement.

In 1985, the year in which Pinto da Costa's mandate theoretically expires, the political regime underwent some metamorphoses that grew more and more curious. Basically, the man has not changed, as we shall see, but economic conditions are worsening, and the socialist allies are beset with pleas to help the country out of the difficulties inherent in its natural state of destitution.

After independence, the sagging motivation of the workers on plantations, which had been nationalized, to boot; the administrative dishevelment precipitated by the departure of the Portuguese cadres; the misappropriation of funds from cacao sales (the firing on 23 December 1980 of Carlos Menzes Braganca Gomez)... were enough to set the fundamental culture onto a perilous downhill slide.

Cacao, which provides 80 percent of the state's budgetary revenues, came to no more than 4,450 tons in 1984 as against 10,000 or so at the time of independence. If you go back further, to 1913, Sao-Tome was the world's leading cacao producer, with 36,500 tons.

The harmattan, that arid wind whose front reaches down to the equator, did not spare the islands in 1982, thereby drastically reducing the harvest of this one and only crop, which did nothing for the Sao-Tomeans, who could hardly be said to have flourished without it. All these climatic and economic upheavals explain the unexpected "pirouette" executed by the head of state, which we shall explore in further depth in our second article.

Already, certain faint signs in the form of discreet advances toward the rich neighbor in Gabon are beginning to appear: delegations to Libreville are proliferating and, in February 1984, Celestino Rocha da Costa publicly announced that he had sent an invitation to President Omar Bongo to visit his country. The Gabon relationship, that would have been a scandalous and damnable heresy 5 years earlier, now took on the air of an urgent and vital necessity.

Then, last April, the political bureau and the cabinet met in joint session and mapped out a new economic policy (NEP) which, if it thrives over time, should bring the country a life-saving shot in the arm. To win acceptance for this new liberal and capitalist vision (including the return to private ownership of certain Stateowned "rochas," or farms), President Pinto da Costa resigned himself to breaking with the two sturdiest pillars of Marxist orthodoxy: Planning Minister Mendes Dias, and Foreign Affairs Minister Maria do Amorim.

Would this new economic move coupled with the ouster of the extremists, be followed by a real change in policy? It is still too soon to know that; but any such about-face fits well, in any case, with the personal thinking of President Pinto da Costa: an astute and subtle calculation.

In effect, his desperate leap into pure, hard-core socialism gave him time to ease gradually away from his early liberal-leaning and capitalistic comrades. In his upward-oriented thought-patterns, he surrounded himself systematically with a more intransigent clan, including such dedicated Marxists as Daniel Daio, Maria do Amorim, Carlos Pires Tiny, and Agapito Mendes Dias.

At present, though, he feels powerful enough to go further and shed, in their turn, the people who had planned his socialist power-grab. What options had he left for recruiting pools, if not the ranks of pure technicians with timid political ideas, along the lines of Agostinho Rita and Guilherme Posser?

The upshot of this 10-year campaign: Pinto da Costa complains in private of pusillanimity of those around him now: they are diffident about criticizing him, and they are practiced followers, whereas he was really looking for people who would warn him, who would advise him, who would provide him with insights when it really counted. The solitary president forgets that he has himself created, in his climb to total power, a political void that no young technician could ever hope to fill.

The rapprochement between the Sao-Tomean and Gabonese leadership was not reached without some delicate compromises on both sides. Omar Bongo's first and last visit to the archipelago dates back to 1975, the year of independence, to which he had largely contributed by way of financial and diplomatic help. After that, bilateral relations underwent a chill, because their positions on the issues clashed in virtually every international venue.

In the nick of time, the act establishing the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), at the instigation of the Gabonese head of state, brought his opposite number around to more cooperative attitudes. Pinto da Costa took part in the deliberations of the 11 heads of state and government, and signed the birth certificate of the regional community, on 18 October 1983, as a full member, while Angola pled the vicissitudes of war to postpone its formal admission indefinitely.

Pinto da Costa's subtle game consists in maintaining full relations with the Committee of Former Portuguese Colonies (CONCP) by faithfully attending all its summits along with Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau. What, though, can he hope to obtain, by way of helpful action, from these comrades -- either extremist or poverty-stricken -- aside from fiery resolutions, rather than jingling, gilt-edged investments?

Clearly, his best strategy for breaking out of his splendid isolation is to make a full-fledged commitment to the sub-regional and regional blocs in Central Africa, and scrapping the Marxist cant. Sao-Tome's entry into CEEAC is part of this plan for integration and development.

Other moves along these lines confirmed the rapprochement between Sao-Tome and Gabon, which plays an increasingly important role in this corner of Africa. In Addis Ababa, Pinto da Costa yielded to Gabon's wishes by voting for Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue as OAU Secretary-General.

The elevator was called back because at the Bujumbura summit, the Gabonese head of state sounded out France's intentions as to Sao Tome's future admission into the franc zone. The upshot of that secret consultation was reportedly what prompted Omar Bongo to make an unscheduled stop in the archipelago in December 1984. Similarly, while French Minister Roland Dumas was visiting Libreville on 18 April 1985, conversations at Palais Renovation reportedly touched once again on Sao-Tomes' intentions of joining the franc zone.

The fact of the matter is that this project is a dream long cherished by some moderate Sao-Tomean leaders: since 1975, French Minister Jean de Lipowski had been hearing that particular clock striking from at least one Sao-Tomean minister; a preposterous, impertinent little tinkle at the time, emanating from a country that spoke Portuguese with an anti-imperialist accent.

However, since Equatorial Guinea's admission to the Central African Customs and Economic Union in December 1984 (following its entry into the CEEAC, in October 1983), and then its integration into the franc zone, there is no ceiling on hope in Sao-Tome. A man who speaks Portuguese is worth as much as one who speaks Spanish.

Manuel Pinto da Costa's image is improving every month. When he says there are no political prisoners in his country, he is absolutely right.

The Angolan military contingent has declined substantially; the Cuban co-operators have fallen into line, except for Jaime, the inevitable "guerrilla" in the presidential bodyguard who has been spotted both at Bujumbura and at Libreville; the liberal technocrats have replaced the intransigent, hidebound militants.

The new economic policy may well upset the orthodox Marxist true believers. "Anyway, whatever we do, we are never going to get unanimity!" growls President Pinto da Costa, philosopher or cynic.

Be that as it may, as of now, he has political mastery and he is practicing economic realism. If he keeps on like this, he will certainly go down in history as an excellent president.

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CSO: 3419/ 495

SENEGAL

ABDOULAYE WADE ON FREEDOM OF PRESS, PDS ORGANIZATION

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 21 Aug-8 Sep 85 pp 6-11

[Interview of Abdoulaye Wade by Moustapha Kane, Sidi Lamine Niass and Youssoupha Ndiaye; date, place not specified]

[Text] WAL FADJRI: Our "promotion" colleague, Boubacar Diop, has been behind bars since 9 August. Three of the four charges of indictment against him relate to the interview you granted to him (PROMOTION No 27). Were these statements yours?

Abdoulaye Wade: What you are doing is not asking me a question; it is more like an interrogation. What I have to say I will say before the judge, if I am called, and not to a press organ. As of now, I tell you that I will not answer any question having to do with that affair.

W. F.: Yet you should answer, because this is a current issue that you contributed to making substantial, and is of interest to the public, which needs information from the source.

A. W.: You tell me that Boubacar Diop has said certain things and you ask me whether I admit having said them. Anyway, how can you ask me to assume responsibility for Boubacar Diop's statements. I can assume responsibility for what I say. However, what Boubacar Diop says is his concern.

W. F.: Yet three out of the four charges of indictment of our colleague are drawn from your statements.

A. W.: You are sure?

W. F.: Our source is LE SOLEIL of 10 August, and this is thus easy to verify.

A. W.: Listen, what LE SOLEIL printed is not completely true. As Mr Diop's lawyer, I tell you that you are off the point.

A. W.: What are the facts about the Boubacar Diop case then?

A. W.: Contrary to what LE SOLEIL has printed, echoing I do not know what circle, Boubacar Diop is indicted with only two charges: offense to the head of state and spreading of false information. He is first of all charged on the basis of statements that I made to his paper. The incriminating passages are the following: "I find this a little sad. I believe that it does not make sense for a head of state to say he is honest while his own family is not." The second statement on which the accusation is based is: "The family of a head of state does not do service to him by getting involved in traffic that goes against the popular awareness. For the people who are hungry and thirsty, who live in the slums, are nevertheless intelligent. The people know everything, even if they do not have the means to react. When, under state authority, merchandise is carried in official planes, under the nose of customs, the next day everyone knows about it..." These are the only statements held against Boubacar Diop under the charge of offense to the head of state.

The second charge of "spreading false information," one which involves only Boubacar Diop, is based on the following passage: "So much for self-criticism regarding our feeling of belief that President Diouf had skirted his oath..." (PROMOTION, p 13).

W. F.: Since the main elements in the prosecutor's case came from your statements, have you shown your solidarity with our colleague?

A. W.: Ask Boubacar Diop that, and not me. I am the lawyer of the accused, who hired me because I showed him my support.

W. F.: Are some of the statements in the charges really yours?

A. W.: I am not going to answer that question. Since I am personally affected by the information, I will only answer before the judge.

W. F.: How do you as a man of the law regard the arrest of our colleague?

A. W.: I regard it as an arbitrary arrest. It is without justification legally, and the defense will demonstrate this.

W. F.: What is your conception of freedom of the press?

A. W.: The constitution provides for freedom of opinion, hence everyone has the right to express his opinion. In my view, information is one dimension of democracy. Freedom of the press is expression of an opinion about an issue, which may be the code of morality of the family of the head of state, or any other subject. I am an unconditional supporter of freedom of the press.

W. F.: Does the exercise of this freedom amount to throwing out the private life of citizens?

A. W.: That is another problem entirely. Mr Diop said some things and he did so as a journalist, who when he says things has to have proof. Moreover, in the specific case can a public individual have a private life?

W. F.: Is not targeting the head of state and his family fair game and a repetition of history? Also, was not our colleague attacking your private life by aiming at your wife because she is "white"?

A. W.: Out of fairness, I did not attack him then because he is a journalist who was freely expressing his opinion. At any rate, that is not the issue before the court.

On the other hand, when I say that "I believe that for a head of state..." is that not the statement of a principle of morality? President Abdou Diouf takes that as referring to him. But that is his problem.

W. F.: Does not that expression contain a very clear allusion?

A. W.: It would be better to confine ourselves to that.

W. F.: Let us turn to the subject of the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS), which is a pot pourri of political parties with different ideologies, even antagonistic. As a framework for action in the current situation, what are its chances for survival and success?

A. W.: Right off, I would note your negative attitude toward the ADS. You give the impression of wanting to be above everybody in order to play a neutral role. You know, one cannot deceive everyone. One has to take a position somewhere.

You have attacked the ADS, which is a framework for coordination of political parties that have the same objectives. You call that a pot pourri; but that is only your attitude. You say that it is an ad hoc alliance; you are free to say that. However, for us it is more important than that, because we have defined a platform, with extremely precise objectives, and we are together conducting a struggle which has been put into concrete effect by certain joint actions that we have carried out. Currently, the context of our struggle is the demonstration for the peoples of South Africa that we are planning for 22 August. This will be a march leaving from OAU Square and ending at the OAU building, where we will present a resolution. The demonstration will end with a meeting in Place de l'Indépendance.

W. F.: There had been other action frameworks prior to the Alliance. Each had a well-defined program and clear objectives. Why did those experiments come to an early end?

A. W.: The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) was never involved in those frameworks. Therefore, the question does not concern me, does not interest me. What does interest me is what I am currently in the process of doing. I consider that the conditions are completely different, because the PDS, which is a mass party, is part of the action framework. It is among others one of the factors giving significance to this framework of unity of action.

W. F.: How do you interpret the absence of your political ally, the Party for Independence and Labor (PIT), from the ADS?

A. W.: At this moment that I am speaking to you, the PIT does have special ties with the PDS. However, it is free not to join the ADS. I can talk to you about the PDS but not about the PIT's reasons for not wanting to become part of the Democratic Alliance. Why not ask them the question?

W. F.: We have already done that, Mr Wade.

The explanation of one of the political bureau members was that the PIT has never been officially approached about the establishment of such a framework. What do you think about that?

A. W.: Address your question to the current ADS chairman. He will give you the appropriate response.

In fact, the ADS was established based on a much broader framework, in which the PIT was present along with 12 other political organizations. At one point, the framework was working on specific issues: eviction of tenants, cholera, etc. At another point, we saw that this framework needed a structure. Three points of view emerged in this connection. Some, such as the Suxxali Rew Mi, wanted a hierarchy structure with a set president, set secretary general... Others proposed a flexible structure with a rotating bureau, a rotating headquarters, etc. These were reflected in the ADS. The PIT, on the other hand, did not seem to want any structure.

In reality, one should not believe that there are profound differences within the opposition. There are only variations in strategy. There are no variations in the evaluation of the situation of the country or the means to be put into effect.

W. F.: Is it because the ADS will never be operational, whatever you say about it, that you are currently negotiating with Abdou Diouf on consensus, as sources close to the PDS confirm? Is this one more thing for you to try after the alliances with the Marxist parties have failed?

A. W.: I challenge this information, because the PDS is not in the process of negotiating with the regime. The enduring principles of the PDS are that we do not want power for power's sake. We are not interested in sharing portfolios. Why do you think we should negotiate with the regime? We are now calling on it for a government of national unity and organization of free and democratic elections. Either it accepts or it will be forced to do so.

W. F.: What means do you have to impose your proposal?

A. W.: All the legal means, all the means authorized by law. Even though you may doubt their effectiveness.

W. F.: Is the current electoral system among the so-called legal means?

A. W.: It is not possible to achieve a change with this system. The current system is finished, as far as the PDS alone is concerned.

W. F.: Does that mean that you will no longer participate in elections?

A. W.: We have prepared a memorandum on the elections and an electoral code. Without this code, the PDS will no longer participate in elections. Voting according to the same principles as the PS is over, as far as we are concerned.

W. F.: You say that you could obtain, on very favorable conditions, an interest-free loan of 500 billion CFA francs. What are the channels through which you hope to acquire this gold mine?

A. W.: I do not have to reveal my channels. I say and maintain that I can find a billion dollars for Senegal. That is all.

W. F.: Are you as credible on the international level as you claim, saying that you could find a loan of such a sum, repayable over 30 years, in the current economic situation?

A. W.: Why don't you say right out that I am not credible?

W. F.: We are not saying that. We are asking a question.

A. W.: And that is the kind of question one should not ask.

W. F.: We are asking it anyway...

A. W.: You are asking me if I am credible. What do you want me to reply? That makes no sense. Inform yourself on the international level. Ask: who is Abdoulaye Wade? But it doesn't shock me for you to say that I am not credible.

W. F.: It is just that this matter of the famous billions is a bit like what Senghor was doing at the time when he wanted to establish himself in the country. He waved a 5,000-franc note in front of the rural people and said that thanks to him a sack of peanuts could go for that price. As long as he was voted in. And 20 years after his election, that level has still not been reached.

A. W.: I am not Senghor. However, I am a personality. I am an economist, and I don't believe there is any economist in the world that disputes me. In West or East. I am not disputed by my fellow economists. They know that I am a serious man. How can you think I would tell the National Assembly that I can get a billion dollars if I am unable to do it?

W. F.: It was the politician speaking before the Assembly and not the economist. Also, in the current economic situation, we do not see how one could obtain such a sum outside the traditional channels.

A. W.: You do not see precisely because I am the only one to see it. We cannot have the same view of a phenomenon that is under our eyes. That is life.

I made some proposals in JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIQUE. Why did not anyone think about them? I listed three sources of financing for Africa. Before me, no one had thought of them. How many African economists are there? Thousands. I am the only one to identify three means for Africa to obtain money.

Indeed, I established that everytime someone makes an investment in Africa he pays an insurance premium. Whether it be France, Germany, Japan, or another country. This amounts to almost 2 percent of the investment. And it is the insurance companies of the developed countries that bank this money. However, the political risk does not exist in relation to investment in Africa. Therefore, I say that we Africans should establish an insurance company and force investors to insure with us. That would save millions of dollars.

Another example: I proposed an "engineering" body at the continental level in 1973, a proposal that was approved by the African heads of state. The resolution stands, but since I left the OAU they have put it in the drawer. The proposal was for establishment of an information organ on equipment. Currently, as a simple consultant, I have been obtaining reductions of 10 to 15 percent on all equipment purchases. All the more reason for an international engineering organ at the African level. You understand, a 10 to 15 percent saving on purchases for all factories; that adds up to billions of dollars.

I also proposed continental special drawing rights, SDR's. There are two of us defending this idea: an Englishman and myself.

Thus, permit me to say that I have the capability to find money for Senegal.

W. F.: You maintain that you have solutions to resolve the crisis in Senegal, but you do not announce them. Should your personal conflicts with the government affect the survival of the people?

A. W.: I believe that the heart of the matter lies in one fact: the government is incapable of finding solutions. Not everyone can do anything. You want me to provide the government with solutions that it cannot implement. It cannot fight corruption. It cannot reinvigorate the Senegalese people. For it is not a question of money. It is a matter of morally rearming the Senegalese, and the government cannot do this. So why should you want me to waste my time?

On the other hand, I have said that if the government publicly declares on the radio that it does not have any solution, then at that time I will indicate my own.

W. F.: What is ultimately important to you? The people who are suffering from the crisis, or the pride to demonstrate that the regime is incapable?

A. W.: Listen! I will give you an example. When rice cost 160 francs, I said to the government that I could get it for 80 francs. No one listened to me, despite my good faith. (Editor's note: and Mr Wade showed us all the correspondence that he had exchanged on this matter with President Abdou Diouf, the minister of commerce, and the three companies that had won the market.)

W. F.: Let us first discuss the social aspect of this interview concerning your Friday prayers. Praying together on Tuesday at 1000 is not one of the principles of Islam. Unless you can provide for us sources to which we do not have access.

A. W.: I point out to you that Ahmadou Bamba has prohibited daily prayers at 1000 hours.

W. F.: Let us rather say that this is in the tradition of the Prophet.

A. W.: In any case, before deciding on the Tuesday prayers, I would first have consulted people who are charged with knowing the rules of Islam. I am not an Islamic doctor, I am only a simple believer, a practicing Christian.

W. F. In our understanding, knowledge and comprehension of Islam, these Tuesday prayers are reminiscent of the "bida," that is, cult creation, which is prohibited.

W. A.: You must excuse my ignorance. I am only emphasizing that imams officiate at these Tuesday prayers in Dakar and all the regions. Given that you regard these prayers in this way, it seems necessary that we emphasize or raise the issue in your journal.

W. F.: Has not the political side taken priority over the prayers?

A. W.: I reject the assertion that the prayers have assumed a basely political motive. Moreover, in Islam the political life is not separated from the social life. I have gone to the Arab countries and people talk there about city matters in the mosques.

W. F.: That is true. But in Islam the cult is distinguished from the political action.

A. W.: In Islam there is no political or non-political. That is a Western concept.

W. F.: In your series of measures to bring the country out of the impasses in which it finds itself, do you foresee something that could ease youth unemployment?

A. W.: Absolutely. I have a file on reducing unemployment. I have wagered that I would employ all university graduates if the government declares that it has no solution. Tomorrow, I will do something.

W. F.: Why wait for tomorrow, when the social problems of unemployment are more than acute?

A. W.: I have shown you, with supporting documents on the rice issue, why I no longer propose anything to the government, That is all.

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FOOD AID FROM ITALY--Senegal will receive at the end of this month an important food aid shipment from Italy, namely 2,800 tons of sorghum, 900 tons of rice, and 123 tons of soya oil. The future arrival of this aid was announced yesterday in Rome by the Italian secretary of state for foreign affairs.

CSO: 3400/1100

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM ON PRETORIA'S 'CAMPAIGN OF MURDER'

EA191707 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930GMT
18 Aug 85

[Text] Just at the time when the racists and their supporters in the Western world are telling [telling] us that the tyrant Botha is experiencing a change of heart, (? efforts) were being made to believe that [words indistinct] will peacefully and gradually dismantle the criminal apartheid system. Events in many parts of our country point to the opposite. The detention without trial, kidnapping and murder of [words indistinct] the regime is in fact doing everything to protect and entrench the very same apartheid system.

As you know, early last month four popular leaders of (Credo) were kidnapped and later murdered by Asians in Botha's payroll. The funeral of these four leaders, (Emesi Goniwe), (Fotkalata), (Barrow Mkonto) and (Pelo Msauli) turned out to be one of the platforms in which more and more of our people were organized into (? struggle). For the first time in many years the red banner of the South African Communist Party was seen flying high in that funeral in (Credo). It was also on the day of that funeral that the racist ringleader, Pieter Willem Botha, announced [words indistinct]. Tonight in our programme we shall present to you the message of the ANC of our nation on that occasion. In the message Comrade Thabo Mbeki, ANC [words indistinct] and member of the [words indistinct] executive committee said of these four brave leaders:

[begin recording] Today their names stand at the head of the list of heroic martyrs whom the enemy has murdered in cold blood as part of his continuing war of repression against the people. Today their names are on our list, their memory in our hearts and minds, the spears they dropped as they fell in our hands. (Emesi Goniwe), (Fotkalata), (Barrow Mkonto), (Pelo Msauli), with raised spears pointed at the hearts of the enemy who took your lives, we salute you. We shall lay you to rest without weeping. You are warriors of the people's cause. You, who even in your death, continue the combat for the liberation of our country. We shall say a farewell of war, sound the drums that summon the living to arms and pin your glorious names on the banners of our combat detachments. We shall lay you to rest without weeping so that we do not blind our eyes with tears. We must keep our eyes on the enemy, aim with a steady hand and pierce the murderers' heart in honor of your memory in furtherance of the cause for which you have perished.

We will not mourn but our actions will mock the folly of our enemy which thought that by taking you away it would leave us demoralized with no will to fight. We will not mourn because for us you are not dead. You live on among us urging and inspiring us to march without stopping and with no hesitation towards the goal of freedom for which you have sacrificed your lives.

The enemy has launched a new kind of war against us. It is kidnapping and murdering our leaders and activists in secret. Its agents entice our best sons and daughters into dark corners far away from the eyes of the people and there it murders and mutilates. Even as we lay to rest our comrades in (? struggle), we cannot forget those who murdered in Tsakane, Duduza and Kwathema in the East Rand, heroes of the people such as (Lucky Mogodi), (Samwel Mashiane) and (Solomon Mashoba). We cannot forget others whom the enemy as [has] kidnapped and whose bodies have not yet been found. These are leaders and activists such as (Pipo Ashe), (Champion Kalela) and (Kakauli Botholozzi), all of Port Elizabeth.

Over 10,000 people have been detained without charges. Almost 40 of our leaders are facing treason charges and appearing in courts in Natal and Transvaal.

Now the enemy has adopted this new tactic of kidnapping and murdering our leaders and activists using specialized assassination squads composed of mercenaries and deranged killers. Those who have formed and command these murder squads have cynically extended condolences to the families of those they have murdered. P. W. Botha's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Nel, wept his crocodile tears on 4 July when he extended his condolences, described the murder of our leaders as tragic and barbaric and made an empty promise that every attempt would be made to bring the killers to justice. Louis Nel thinks we have forgotten who he is. He thinks [words indistinct] mentally defective that his words will persuade us to see him as a friend of those he has killed. We charge Louis Nel and his seniors--P. W. Botha, Magnus Malan, Pik Botha, Le Grange and others of murder. We accuse them of planned and premeditated assassination of our leaders. We say that their hands are dripping with the blood of our people.

We reject the offer [words indistinct]--we challenge them to produce those who murdered (Rick Turner), (Griffith Mthlengi), (Frieckie Konradi) and (Stephen Etongoye). We know that they will do nothing to produce those who carried out these murders. They will do nothing to produce the barbaric killers of (Emesi Goniwe), (Fotkalata), (Barrow Mkonto) and (Pelo Msauli) because they sent these killers themselves, having sat in secret and selected who was to be kidnapped and murdered by Botha's assassination squad. [word indistinct] canyon separates truth and the apartheid regime. [words indistinct] and the Pretoria regime there is no meeting point.

For its support the racist regime relies on murder, lies, deceit, hypocrisy and cynicism. It is the same policy that led Louis Nel to don a mask of (? astuteness) on 4 July and to play the role of protector of the lives of those who are committed to the abolition of the criminal system that Louis Nel is committed to defend and uphold forever.

In the same cynical maneuver and deceit, Louis Nel made bold to say that (Masik Onywe), (Ford Kalata), (Baron Konjo) and [name indistinct] had died because of what he described as a power struggle that is taking place between opposing radical organizations. We reject that [word indistinct] our struggle among the people, a people waging determined struggle to end the white minority regime. The enemy of the people are those who oppose this struggle. It is that enemy which has formed murder squads to kill those who lead the masses of our people in the struggle for a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa.

There are those individuals among the black people who have sold their souls to the [word indistinct] of racism. These are not different from the enemy, but a part of it. The color of the political cloaks that an individual wears makes no difference to the (? central fact) that by their (? deed) they have placed themselves among the ranks of the enemy. The difference between them and Louis Nel is the color of their skin. But beneath those black skins there lies the same hatred for a democratic South Africa that inspires Louis Nel and Peter Botha to plan and carry out the murder of leaders and activists of the democratic movements of our country.

Those who have lent the name of their organizations to these acts of terror against the struggle of the people are well advised to cleanse themselves of the foul smell of fratricide which clings to them. If they still consider themselves the part of the forces that are fighting for the liberation of our country then they must show by their deeds that they are not part of the enemy. They must take concrete action to ensure that their members are seen to be involved in struggle against the apartheid regime. They should not be seen hurling abuse at the democratic forces of our country. Least of all should these members be seen to be attacking physically the activists of the democratic movement of our country.

Those who call themselves leaders have a responsibility to act now. The fact is that Louis Nel when he said that their organization and its members were responsible for the death of (Masik Onywe), (Ford Kalata), (Baron Konjo) and [words indistinct] there is a duty to ensure that in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere in the country not even one of their members act on the side of the apartheid regime against democratic movement.

We call on these leaders to live up to their responsibilities now, as a matter of urgency. If they fail to do so, history will dash them harshly as traitors to the people's cause.

On the eve of the funeral of the people's leader [name indistinct], once more we call on all the black people who serve the enemy by manning its structures to resign their position. We call on them to refuse to be used as a baffle to insulate the racist white minority regime from the wrath of the people. The time has now come that those whom the enemy has armed to turn their guns against their white masters.

The apartheid regime has no future. Those black people who serve this regime as soldiers, policemen and women community councillors and Bantustan leaders, civil servants can no longer postpone the decision to come over to the side

of the people. They can no longer postpone that decision till tomorrow. To you we say--come home. Abandon that which is unjust and criminal. You cannot survive if you continue to stand against the people. When your deeds catch up with you, as they surely will, if you persist in serving the enemy you will be buried as a traitor, despised by the people and spurned even by the enemy which finds your services so useful today. If you must die choose to [be] buried as a hero and not a traitor.

Compatriots, the enemy is bent on a campaign to wipe out our entire leadership, using all means, including murder. We cannot afford to lose these outstanding sons and daughters of our people. We must protect them. We must form a solid ring of steel around them to ensure that the enemy's murder squads do not reach them. The assassination of (Masik Onywe), (Ford Kalata), (Baron Konjo) and (Simkelo Musawule), others in the East Rand and Eastern Cape and the disappearance of yet others is ample proof of the enemy's determination to behead our mass movement, to take away from us our most experienced activists. We must deny the enemy any success in this field. Protect and defend the leaders at both local and national level. Put them out of reach of the murder squad. This is a task that requires our close attention and constant vigilance.

We know that the enemy has gone on this counteroffensive against our leaders because of the intensity of our struggle.

Because of our daring and consistent blows which have driven this enemy into a deep crisis, we are steadily marching to victory. Our struggle therefore requires better planning and better coordination. It requires that the most experienced and trusted activists that we've produced should be among us occupying their place among the struggling masses of our country, helping us to move closer to victory.

Therefore, we cannot afford to lose them as a result of lack of vigilance on our part. Let us protect and defend our leaders at both local and national level. Let us put them out of reach of Pretoria's murder squad. As part of this we must study the ways and means that the enemy uses in its campaign of murder in order to succeed on its scheme. We must succeed to protect and defend our leaders to ensure that they continue to play their role in the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

In the Eastern Cape we shall renew our vows to fight together side by side until the kind of South Africa which (Masik Onywe) and his colleagues laid down their lives is born. As we continue our fight, let them serve as our examples of fearless fighters for our liberation. Let the standard of revolutionary commitment and discipline which they set serve as our guide in our forward march to victory. The ANC lowers its banners in their memory. They did not die in vain. At their graveside let us pledge to fight on as never before until power is in our hands. Our victory is in sight.
[end recording]

CSO: 3400/991

SOUTH AFRICA

REMOVAL OF EXCHANGE CONTROLS BACKED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Prof David Rees]

[Text] OVER the past 12 months and especially over the past three weeks, the exchange rate has taken some hammer blows.

It is particularly vulnerable to confidence shocks — and there have been plenty of those recently. This immediate and substantial response of the exchange rate to fluctuating political hopes and fears is understandable, but the magnitude of the fluctuation itself merits investigation.

It is likely that exchange control is a contributory factor in accounting for the instability of the exchange rate. If this is true, the situation is not without its ironies. Exchange control was originally introduced precisely to achieve financial stability in circumstances similar to those existing at present. In the early 1960s it might indeed have made a contribution, but the way in which control has been altered and partially relaxed since then could now be contributing to the very financial instability it was meant to avoid.

The story is as follows: consider a typical investor in the United States holding a South African share worth \$10. As a result of a political shock he re-evaluates this share at \$7. There are two ways in which this price can fall to \$7. The first is for the share price to fall. The second is for the exchange rate to weaken.

TRENDS

In practice, of course, both these trends are observed, but the question is where the major burden of adjustment rests. Suppose there are large domestic savings institutions with substantial flows of funds to invest and which are constrained by exchange control from investing abroad.

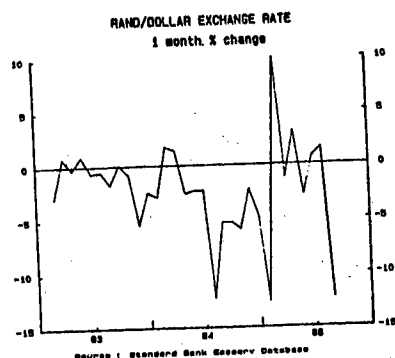
Effectively, therefore, these institutions are underwriting share prices (and by extension the price of all South African assets). To the extent that this occurs, it follows that the prime move in the process of adjustment to political shocks must be the exchange rate, since asset prices are sticky in a downward direction.

If, in addition, the Reserve Bank is in the market place actively supporting the rand, then even this exchange rate adjustment is inhibited. As long as South African shares look to be overvalued in dollar terms, foreign investors will sell. It follows, therefore, that a defence of the exchange rate attracts continuing selling pressure from abroad.

There are many ways in which disinvestment from South Africa can be accelerated. Calling on widows and orphans to underwrite asset prices in South Africa and on taxpayers to underwrite the exchange rate through Reserve Bank intervention is probably the most expensive way it would be possible to devise. In effect, we are subsidising foreigners who wish to sell South African assets and ensuring that there is a greater incentive for them to do so! There is a curious quality of madness about this.

At least one objection can be advanced to this explanation of exchange rate volatility. This story rests on the "weight of funds" argument which holds that the effect of exchange control is to underwrite asset prices in South Africa. The weight of funds argument is obviously not correct and indeed there is good reason to believe that asset prices in South Africa are pretty much where they would be without exchange control.

Yet, if it is not correct, then it is reasonable to pose the question of what the purpose of exchange control is at all. If it does not serve the purpose of subsidising the prices of productive assets in South Africa, then it is questionable whether it achieves anything.



This exchange rate effect is not the only perverse consequence of exchange control which has the ostensible objective, it will be recalled, of encouraging domestic economic stability. However, it also has destabilising consequences in the real sector of the economy. One result of the exchange control is that all South African residents own portfolios which are highly geared to the gold price. It is difficult to find investments in South Africa which are not positively linked to gold. Even South Africans who hold no gold shares or gold coins are on the same bandwagon because, as taxpayers, they are major shareholders in the gold mining industry.

It follows, therefore, that a fall in the gold price affects South Africans across the board. We all become poorer and, correspondingly, we must reduce consumption expenditure, paying less GST and income tax than before as demand falls. At this point, characteristically, government finds it necessary to increase taxes (for example, GST) to maintain revenue, thus giving an extra twist to the downward spiral of an already contracting economy.

Contrast this with a South African who was able to hold a diversified portfolio of foreign assets. A fall in the gold price would leave this individual relatively unaffected. Had he been holding dollars, for example, over the past two years, he would even be richer than before, rather than poorer. His expenditure would remain unaffected and might even increase. His income from abroad imparts a stabilising element to the exchange rate and his expenditure, likewise, tends to stabilise the real

economy. He continues to contribute as before, for example through GST, to tax revenue.

RECESSION

Exchange control is one of those regulations which has a ratchet-like effect. It is introduced in bad times to cope with temporary adversity. In the good times, when the economy is booming, it is not relaxed because nobody notices it very much. A booming economy is a time when the tendency is to invest money in South Africa rather than to get it out. When the gold price falls and the economy moves into recession, often accompanied by political uncertainties, the deleterious effects of exchange control manifest themselves. But under these circumstances, of course, it is difficult to do anything about it. It may be argued that now is not the time to relax exchange control. But in the words of Ronald Reagan: if not now, then when? If not by us, then by whom?

There is never a good time to remove exchange control. When the rand is strong the fear is that the incentive to invest abroad will be very great indeed. Under present circumstances, that incentive is also great, but for different reasons.

At present, the exchange rate is weak because of a lack of political confidence and, equally, because of inflationary expectations. In respect of both these problems, the authorities have a yawning credibility gap to overcome. The rewards from success in these areas are potentially enormous. The present value of the rand is evidence of past failures.

The message is clear: Now, today, is the time for courage.

"We fail! But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fail." — Shakespeare (Macbeth)

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES-ONLY SUBURBS 'CAN'T BE GUARANTEED'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

The newly elected leader of the United Conservative Party, Mr Clive White, last night slammed the Government's refusal to guarantee the right of suburbs to remain "whites only".

In a speech to about 100 western suburbs' residents, he lambasted the President's recent speech calling racially segregated suburbs outdated and outmoded.

Mr White said this proved the Government was not sincere with its claims of safeguarding white rights and called on more suburbs to declare themselves racially segregated in terms of the Options Act of 1988.

"We have had to accept desegregation on our trains, buses, in our cities and towns, restaurants, schools, the sports field and in most of our suburbs.

"Now our entrenched right to remain white in chosen suburbs is being threatened.

"I warn the Government that whites will revolt if this right is also removed," he said to cheers.

There were no incidents at the meeting, held at the same venue as last year's bloody clash between the Kappie Kommando and Bosas.

CSO: 3400/1089

SOUTH AFRICA

NON-TSWANAS IN BOPHUTHATSWANA FACE REMOVAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

MORE than 5 000 residents at Nooitgedacht, near Mabo-pane in Bophuthatswana are faced with forced removal from the area because they are non-Tswana, sources said yesterday.

Another 5 000 to 7 000 people who are non-Tswana living in Winterveldt and Temba, Hammanskraal, are said to be faced with the same fate if the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, goes ahead with a threat made earlier this year.

Residents in Nooitgedacht had been given until June 30 to leave the area, but because none of them did, fears are growing that the authorities may now force them to leave.

The SOWETAN was told that President Mangope called a meeting of all plot-owners in Nooitgedacht and informed them that those who are not Tswana would have

to leave the area by June 30. After the deadline had passed and no family had left, President Mangope held another meeting with the plot-owners on Monday, August 19.

Last week notices calling for a meeting of some of the affected residents were distributed, but the occasion scheduled for last Sunday, August 25, failed to take place.

The meeting was requested by Major Mokubane, district commander of Odi, who was supposed to meet tenants on the plots owned by Mr D D Shibambo and Mrs S Schultz at 10 am and 11,30 am respectively.

At the time of going to press the Bophuthatswana Government had not responded to our inquiries. A telex was sent to the Department of the President last Wednesday inquiring about the fate of the thousands of people who would be affected.

SOUTH AFRICA

YOUTH REACHING OUT TO RADICAL BLACKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

Some members of the Transvaal National Party youth are doing what their elders in the Government say they refuse to do. They are formally talking to radical blacks who believe they'll gain political rights through violence.

This was indirectly revealed at the first congress of the revived Transvaal NP Youth Action which took place at the University of Pretoria's indoor sports centre on Saturday.

The congress delegates, from 56 constituencies in the Transvaal, liberally demonstrated their loyalty to the party by declarations of support for the Government and confidence in the constitution.

They applauded their new leader, Mr Chris Fismar, when he declared the youth action's "unconditional and loyal support", first to the State President, Mr P W Botha, and then to the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was there to reply to their views on issues such as finding solutions to the unsolved problems regarding the black people, the promotion of contact between the NP youth and its counterparts in other races and methods to promote the NP's reformist views amongst white youth.

STARTLING RESULTS

The exchange between the Minister and the young people

produced startling results. Some of the views expressed have never before been heard at an NP congress.

Dr Viljoen, for example, referred to the political options hitherto rejected by the Government — a one-man-one-vote system and a fourth Chamber of Parliament — as debatable issues in future negotiations.

This was how he expressed himself in his reply to the debate on a resolution calling for the promotion of contact between the youth of all race groups:

He said the Government wanted the future negotiations with blacks to be "open agenda" negotiations. But the Government would not be going into those negotiations without a stance of its own, which included its rejection of a one-man-one-vote system as well as the fourth Chamber.

"We hope that we would be able to persuade the others to accept our stance," he said. "And we would perhaps be persuaded by them to accept some of their standpoints."

Also from Dr Viljoen, in his reply to the debate on a resolution calling for the promotion of contact among the youth of all race groups, came the statement that this should also happen at school level. "Our fear of excessive contact at this level is unfounded," he said.

It was the debate on the motion calling for the establishment of contact among the youth of all race groups that revealed that contact already existed between some young Nationalists and the young blacks who supported violence.

CONSENSUS BID

The issue was debated by delegates who, without exception or opposition, called for contact, particularly with blacks, on a basis of equality.

A delegate from the Vaal Triangle campus of Potchefstroom University, Mr Bennie Terreblanche, stood up to tell the congress how it should be done.

He referred to a meeting with blacks which he had attended at which a set agenda of highly contentious issues had been discussed.

"We tried to reach consensus," he told the congress, "but it was difficult, particularly with regard to the issue of violence."

Other young delegates also had views that would have been distinctly unpopular in the party a few years ago.

Mr Chris Kleynhans told the congress that the reform process would not be a success unless the blacks were won for the cause. Whites, he said, had a dominating attitude to blacks.

Mr Pierre van Niekerk added: "We must put out baasskap in our pockets and realise that other people are our equals."

And Mr Sidney Swanepoel considered youth issues such as the "unconditional" opening of universities to all races as the most appropriate subject of discussions with his black counterparts.

From the constituency of Waterberg came support for the view that contact at school level was essential. Miss Deidre van der Merwe, a pupil herself, warned that unrest would continue if the young people of all races made no effort to understand each other.

'CHOPPED OFF HANDS'

A suggestion from another

delegate that the resolution be regarded as a standing instruction to all NP youth branches to get on with the task of establishing contact and communication with the youth of other races, was accepted.

Dr Viljoen not only applauded the idea; he added his own.

He told the congress that Afrikaners had felt threatened by contact with other races because they feared integration. This was not only a senseless fear, it also isolated Afrikaners and alienated them from black people. There had never been contact between them on an equal basis.

The new political style of dialogue and negotiation called for contact and communication, he said. Young people would be entering their future with chopped-off hands if they did not realise this.

"We should also understand that we may at first be pushed away because we waited too long," Dr Viljoen said.

"But we must not let ourselves be deterred. We must seek to do what the hand finds to do. We must do the job also at school level. Our fear of excessive contact at this level is unfounded.

"We must, however, not force communities," he added.

Dr Viljoen told the congress that it was not necessary to go through official channels such as the Transvaal Education Department (TED) to establish contact, but that informal organisations could also be used.

What was necessary, he said, was to get the momentum going.

On being elected as the new youth leader, Mr Chris Fismer, a previous Afrikaner Studentebond and Ruiterswag chairman, made the last practical suggestion of the day.

He promised that the new youth action would not merely be a "conversation club". It wanted to be heard in the higher party hierarchy, it would actively work for better relationships with other races and it would organise itself into a powerful structure to promote the party.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE BAN COMMEMORATIVE GATHERINGS IN VAAL TRIANGLE

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. 1899

22 August 1985

**ORDERS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE**

Under regulation 6 of the Regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953, promulgated by Proclamation R. 121 of 21 July 1985, I, Petrus Johannes Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police, hereby issue with reference to the magisterial districts specified in the Schedule the following orders in respect of gatherings for the commemoration of the September 1984-riots in the Vaal Triangle:

PROHIBITION ON COMMEMORATIVE GATHERINGS

1. (1) No person shall at any time and at any place attend, hold, organize or arrange any gathering commemorating, or relating to, the riots or other disturbances which took place in the Vaal Triangle during September 1984, or commemorating, or in connection with any event resulting from those riots or other disturbances, and no person shall propagate, encourage, promote such gathering or the attendance thereof or do so or attempt to do so by means of threats.
- (2) No person shall print, publish or disseminate a notice in which such a gathering has been arranged or advertised.
2. A Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police may, on written application, grant exemption from the above-mentioned orders.

SCHEDULE

Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Balfour, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Nigel, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging and Westonaria, Transvaal.

Sasolburg, Orange Free State.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS SOAR AHEAD IN JULY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text] SA's strong export performance shot ahead in July. Export receipts last month were R2,8bn, bringing receipts for the first seven months of the year to R19,28bn — 41,9% higher than for the corresponding period last year.

The cost of imports was up by just under 10% on last year. The July trade surplus was R936,3m, down on the recorded June surplus of R1,06bn, but almost 150% higher than in July 1984 when the surplus was R376,5m.

These figures suggest that Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's recent forecast of a R5bn current account surplus, a healthy 4% of GDP, for the year is right on target.

Such a surplus is usually the precursor of an upturn. In recent times, a move into surplus has preceded an upturn in the business cycle by about nine months.

However, the good news on the current account is tempered by uncertainty about the capital account.

Capital account flows are impossible to forecast accurately, and no reputable economist is prepared to predict a figure for this year. Too many variables, the most volatile of which is politics, affect the capital account.

Last week Finance Minister Barend du Plessis reported that between R100m and R150m a month had left the country through the stock market in the last few months. Standard Bank economists believe the figure could have been as high as R300m in July, though Reserve Bank economist Chris de Swardt says official JSE returns are not yet available.

On Thursday, Du Plessis reported a turnaround of foreign investor money "in the last few days". No figures are yet available to indicate the magnitude of the switch and in any event it is too early to

call it a reversal of a trend.

The inflow may be the result of very short-term speculation on the rand.

The Reserve Bank annual economic report released today indicates that there has been a net outflow of short-term funds not related to the reserves of R5,6bn in the 18 months to June, much of which represents repayment of overseas loans.

It reports that this was partially offset by a net inflow of long-term capital of R3,2bn over the same period. The inflow was split roughly equally between the private and public sectors.

Foreigners were still buying SA shares in April, to the tune of a net R60m, according to the report. In fact, the net purchases by non-residents of JSE listed securities for the five quarters ending March this year totalled R1bn. From May onwards they became net sellers. "This was the main cause of the outflow from the private sector of R317m in the second quarter," the report says.

The second quarter also saw a net long-term capital inflow to the public sector of R104m. It was thus only in this quarter the overall balance of payments moved into surplus.

Since the last few days of July the picture has changed dramatically. The twin threat of disinvestment and a cut-off in foreign credit could nullify many of the advantages of the current account surplus.

Most economists are forecasting an overall deficit on the balance of payments for this year. In other words the projected R5,4bn current account surplus will be more than offset by outflows on the capital account.

There is little prospect of further significant inflows of long-term capital this year. The major public corporations are not approaching offshore capital markets again before December. And, the most crucial element in the equation, there is likely to be an outflow as a result of the repayment of loans, either on a voluntary basis or because rollover facilities are cut off.

Standard Bank says SA short-term loans total around \$12bn. Barclays' economists estimate that another R3bn could be repaid this year. Analysts' view on the rand also influences repayment of loans. Expectations of a further decline in its value prompt early repayment even at today's punishing exchange rate. Coupled with declining local interest rates, corporate treasurers may find the pressure to repay irresistible.

Sapa reports that a breakdown of trading in world zones showed that although Europe remained South Africa's largest trading partner, the trade balance fell by almost 30%, compared with 1984. Exports totalled R4,958bn (R3,633bn in 1984), and imports R6,150bn (R5,239bn).

Imports fell substantially from America, whose sales to South Africa totalled R2,125bn (8,8% down), and from Asia, with sales of R1,837bn (16,5% down).

South Africa's exports to Asia, however, reached R2,864bn (R1,765bn), and those to America stood at R1,919bn (R1,351bn).

SOUTH AFRICA

PRICE OF WHITE GOODS TO RISE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

CHERYLYN IRETON

THE price of white goods — stoves, refrigerators, washing machines — will rise by 15% to 30% in the next two months.

The price of imported goods is to increase by 30% and the price of locally made products by 15%, says Domestic Appliances Manufacturers' Association chairman Owen Dinsdale.

Manufacturers say the increase is unavoidable because they are struggling to keep production at cost-efficient levels.

Sales of white goods are down 30% to 40%. Barlows predicts that unit sales will total only 500 000 this year — 23% less than in 1984.

But the value of sales, cushioned by the price increases, is expected to drop by 10%.

Manufacturers have had to trim their operations and Dinsdale says most factories are running at half-capacity.

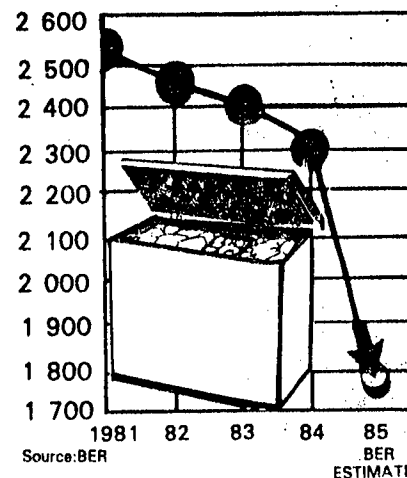
Working hours have been reduced and 2 000 jobs axed.

Adding to the manufacturers' misery is the refusal of government to ease stringent credit regulations laid down last year.

To buy appliances on credit, customers must put down a 15% deposit and pay the balance within 18 months.

TEK sales director Brian Cape has

SPENDING ON DURABLE GOODS



called for new ground rules because many appliances are basic household necessities.

He says government granted relief to the furniture industry earlier this year, with credit rules stipulating a 15% deposit and 24 months to pay.

"We feel very bitter. The government is reducing its support for our industry at a time when we desperately need its help," says Cape.

CSO: 3400/1076

SOUTH AFRICA

INDUSTRY MINISTER DEFENDS DECENTRALIZATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Fred Stiglingh and Chris Cairncross]

[Text] **DECENTRALISATION** will continue, even if it erodes established industry.

Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers sees it as part of structural changes to the economy, and expresses sympathy with those hurt in the process.

Business Day interviewed De Villiers about complaints by manufacturers that the generous concessions and grants to encourage industry in areas such as Ciskei, Transkei, and KwaZulu, were creating "unfair" competition.

This particularly affected the textile and clothing industries.

De Villiers stressed government had a decentralised policy for "good reasons", but accepted there was considerable room for improving the "regional industrial development programme".

Top manufacturers in the Textile Federation are to meet the Minister on September 5. On the agenda will be aspects of decentralisation such as abuse of facilities and unemployment as a result of the policy.

Business Day approached several representatives of the textile and clothing industries, and found many different interpretations of the problem.

Some feared that, while most products from decentralised industry had been exported up till now, metropolitan manufacturers would be severely affected once overseas markets dried up.

Textile and Clothing Advisory Council (TCAC) chairman Ernest Wilson confirmed that manufacturers were being hurt, by "homeland" industries in particular.

He stressed decentralisation was a fair concept, but that the more than generous help was being exploited by

businessmen, who "go in, and get out quickly, and leave behind no industry".

Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said workers were being exploited in decentralised areas in the absence of unions.

"All unions are in favour of decentralisation," Mvubelo said, "but not the way it is done in South Africa."

"The market is one, the manufactured product comes to the same market, but we have employers competing against each other, and we have workers competing against each other," she said.

National Clothing Federation president Mike Getz saw no advantage in moving an industry from one place to another: "You don't create new jobs that way," he said.

Stanley Shlagman, chief executive of the Textile Federation, was non-committal in the light of the coming meeting with De Villiers, but said more consultation with the various industrial sectors on the issue would be beneficial.

Frank Wells, vice-chairman of TCAC, believes the matter is exaggerated, and that metropolitan manufacturers should instead look to the depressed economy for the reason they are struggling.

Decentralisation Board chairman Duggie de Beer said the issue should be viewed in a market-orientated economy, involving freedom of entry and supply and demand.

"Whether there's room for marketing the produce, we leave to market forces," De Beer said. "You cannot see decentralisation as happening in a test-tube."

SOUTH AFRICA

COOPERATIVES ACCUSED OF EXPLOITING FARMERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text] FARMERS are being exploited by agricultural co-operative societies, according to banking sources.

They say the "handling fees" co-ops add to farmers' debts push the interest repayments higher than the rates charged by commercial banks.

"Farmers would get a better deal if they dealt directly with the commercial banks rather than through their co-ops," said one agriculture economist.

Allegations farmers are being exploited by co-ops were dismissed as "nonsense" by the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) yesterday.

The banks claim that, despite the cheap money the co-ops receive through the Land Bank, the final cost to farmers is "extortionate" and in some cases exceeds Ladofca (Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act) limits.

SAAU economist Dries Davel said there is "no truth in the statement that co-ops are more expensive. The co-ops get their money at around 1,5% below prime. Even with the small administration fee that the co-ops are allowed, the farmer is still getting his money at least at prime, if not better.

"Of course, if the farmer has suffered crop losses due to circumstances outside his control — such as drought — he is entitled to a further 35% subsidy on money borrowed through the co-ops and Land Bank."

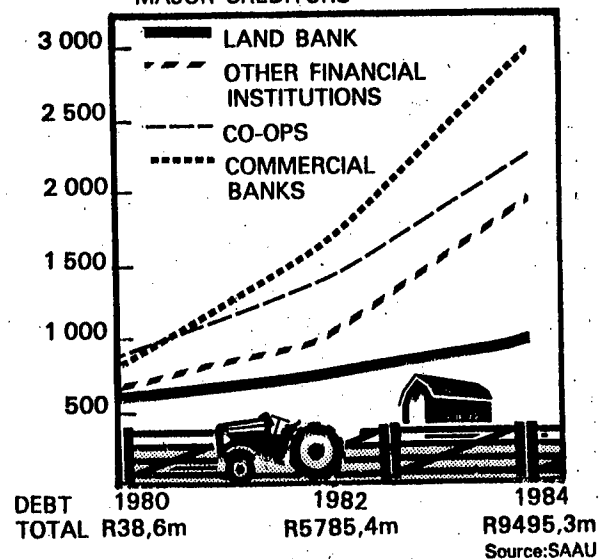
Davel rejected suggestions co-ops charged handling fees in excess of 10% on items such as fertiliser. "The fee is nowhere near 10%. There is no truth co-ops are more expensive than commercial banks."

A number of co-ops approached by *Business Day* were either unwilling or unavailable to comment on their handling fees.

Co-ops are permitted only to finance farmers' input costs with the cash credit they receive from the Land Bank. Input costs include fertiliser, fuel and seed.

The co-ops' share of farming finance has risen steadily over the past 14 years — from 9% in 1971 to

HOW THE FARMS ARE FINANCED:
MAJOR CREDITORS



24% in 1984 — but this is set to change. The recent De Kock Commission recommended co-ops be phased out of farmer financing, but commentators believe it will not be a simple procedure.

Volksskas Agricultural Unit's Andre Louw said: "The legislation has not been passed yet and no-one can say what the Land Bank's future is. Certain recommendations have been made in the De Kock Report and it all has to be discussed around the table. Some of the co-ops have come to depend on their handling fees and there definitely are vested interests, but I am not aware of farmers being exploited by co-ops."

Agricultural debt has soared in the past four years and is estimated to be well over R10bn. Barclays Agriculture Unit's Franz Venter said that when the co-ops were phased out, a number of farmers could go as well.

"The co-ops lending policy has often been much more lenient than the banks."

SOUTH AFRICA

DEREGULATION OF TRANSPORT INDUSTRY UNDERWAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text] THE principle of deregulation in the transport industry, which has long been supported by the private sector, has now been accepted by government, with surprisingly few conditions.

This year's Annual Transportation Convention (ATC) was the largest forum for this debate in recent years.

Transport Affairs Minister Hendrik Schoeman told the convention: "I anticipate that legislation will be ready for consideration in Parliament next year to establish a mainly private sector Transport Advisory Council which will advise me on matters of transport policy."

In a later statement to *Business Day*, he said: "The National Road Traffic Act is in the process of consideration, consultation and drafting. The first drafts of the Transport Tribunal and Transport Advisory Council Acts are being examined."

Schoeman said, "The exact timing of enactment is not known, but 1986 is the objective."

These acts contain recommendations of the National Transport Policy Study (NTPS) for the deregulation of the transport industry presently controlled by the National Transport Commission (NTC), the Department of Transport and SA Transport Services (Sats).

A special report early this year by the NTPS said with the proposed reorganisation of transport controlling bodies, "a number of statutory organisations must be abolished".

"These include the NTC, the South African Shipping Board, the National Marine Advisory Council, the Civil Aviation Advisory Committee, the Local Road Transportation Boards and possibly the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Boards. The result ... will be a tremendous sav-

ing in administration and infrastructure costs," said the report.

Sats is also in favour of deregulation, under certain conditions.

GM Dr Bart Grové told *Business Day*: "Sats has for several years been committed to freer competition and deregulation but believes it can move in that direction only if four conditions are met:

- It must be relieved of the financial burden of providing uneconomic socio-economic services;
- It must be allowed to introduce cost-related rail freight rates;
- Private road hauliers must be made to contribute to the provision and maintenance of roads;
- Sats can remain autonomous and be relieved of other obligations imposed on it. It must, for example, be given the right to refuse traffic or to suspend services."

Another aspect of deregulation is the removal of the present road transport commodity permit system, which restricts individual vehicles to the carriage of specific commodities defined in permits.

According to the Public Carriers' Association (PCA), this could be substituted with a quality control system approving carriers on a basis of technical, operational and economic efficiency.

Schoeman said, "The replacement of the present road service permit by a freight transport quality control system is being considered."

The other part of the debate is privatisation of public transport operations.

Ove Arup director Terry Markman said: A free market in transport will result in profitable, high quality services at reasonable prices."

The private sector has pointed at a number of operations, including the Sats-controlled road transport section, the oil pipeline between Durban and the Reef and the harbours' infrastructure.

SOUTH AFRICA

PLAN TO USE DOLOMITES WATERS REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Fred Stiglingh].

[Text] IN A drought groundwater could be tapped from the dolomites in the Rand Water Board supply area.

This, a programme which envisages the incorporation of ground water in the dolomites as part of the future supply system of the Water Board, is one of the Water Research Commission's latest projects.

An Israeli geologist was employed by the Commission to re-evaluate previous ground-water research in the area and investigate further possibilities of ground-water within the Board's area.

This was one of the 14 areas of research on water matters co-ordinated by the Commission for the period 1983-1985.

Hydrometeorology research in

FRED STIGLINGH

progress involves a programme for atmospheric water supply at Nelspruit.

The Company for Research on Atmospheric Water Supply (Craws) was contracted for the project.

Several of the commission's projects involve irrigation efficiency.

The University of the North was contracted to investigate irrigation scheduling techniques at farm level, and to promote acceptance of scientific irrigation management methods to farmers.

Research on improving irrigation management was undertaken by the University of Fort Hare, and Rand Afrikaans University

was contracted to develop a computer programme for the simulation of water flow in canal systems.

Water economy in urban areas involved research on economy measures for distribution systems, completed by the CSIR in 1983.

Further projects in this category are: research into leak detection in distribution systems, research on the socio-economic effects of water restrictions, and research into water consumption in buildings.

Other research areas include: surface hydrology, mineralisation, eutrophication, municipal wastewater, sewage sludge, industrial effluents, water purification, desalination, and water economy at power stations.

CSO: 3400/1076

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE INVENTORY LOSSES REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Cheryl Iretton]

[Text] **THE local mining industry could be losing millions of rands a year through poor inventory control and planning.**

Gary Benatar, of Wits University's Materials Handling Research Institute, says losses could be as high as R75m a mine.

The problem, he says, is loaded inventories. "Only mines which hold the essential stocks are running at efficient levels and achieving substantial savings.

"Inventory trends show that individual mines keep, on average, 20 000 stock items with a collective value of around R70 to R80m. However, this stock is deteriorating through poor storage facilities and time-wasting control systems."

He says better inventory control is needed urgently to stop erosion of profits.

"Bureaucracy is the biggest problem to be overcome. Many mines insist on lengthy paper and administrative work before releasing stock and many stock sheets are up to three months out of date."

Another problem is inadequate storage facilities. "This leads to damaged and rusted stock which often has to be

replaced before being used."

He says mining stocks are becoming outdated as mechanisation occurs.

"The mines now have back-up for redundant equipment. Even so, a lot of the equipment they use is also out-of-date, which doesn't allow for maximum efficiency."

Benatar says that although many mines have computerised inventory control, the systems are unsophisticated.

He advocates real time inventory control, which can supply updated stock sheets and immediate information. He says this, with improved materials handling systems, will help mines reap the benefits of improved productivity and higher profits.

Chamber of Mines and mining house officials were unwilling to comment yesterday on Benatar's statements.

However, a spokesman for one leading mining house said most control systems had been upgraded several years ago and inventories trimmed to cut costs. He said the introduction of sophisticated computer systems had removed bottlenecks and streamlined stock ordering.

CSO: 3400/1076

SOUTH AFRICA

CAR PRICES EXPECTED TO RISE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text]

CAR prices are expected to rise by nearly one-third in the next six months.

Industry sources say prices could rise by as much as 30% as the effects of the tumbling rand, inflation and high interest rates take their toll on motor manufacturers.

The industry has been hammered by the rand's depreciation, which has cost manufacturers R1,2bn in the past 12 months.

"The foreign exchange situation is horrendous," said a senior industry official yesterday.

Imported parts make up an estimated 45% of the industry's total production costs. Despite the spiralling costs of these parts, industry price increases for the past year have barely kept pace with inflation.

Industry spokesmen say increases are inevitable but will not say when, or by how much, prices will rise.

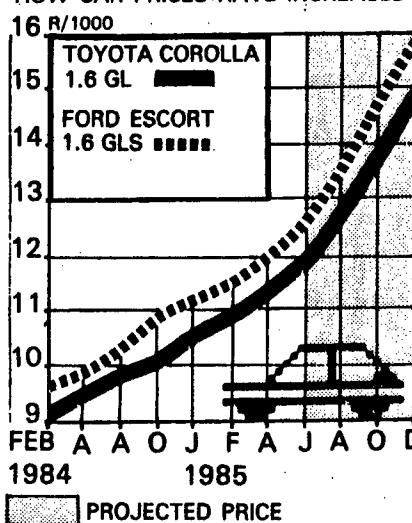
Sources say, however, that manufacturers have already agreed on a 4% rise in September — with further similar increases at monthly intervals.

"These are not the sort of increases we like," said a senior GM official last night. "We have to consider what they will do to the market place."

"Pricing is very competitive at the moment and it is too easy to price yourself out of the market," said a Renault spokesman.

Manufacturers say they have put off price increases for as long as they can. They say cars are selling at about 20% below their market value.

FULL SPEED AHEAD
HOW CAR PRICES HAVE INCREASED



"We are being squeezed from all sides," said one manufacturer. "With high interest rates we cannot afford to keep stock sitting on rubber, so we have to try and move volume."

"The market is so depressed at the moment we cannot afford to put prices up as high as they should be and the more the rand falls, the more we lose."

However, Nico Vermeulen, director of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA sees the present crisis as the ideal time for consumers.

"Anyone who wants to buy a car should do it now."

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON FRENCH ELECTRICAL FIRM GIVEN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Fred Stiglingh: "French Send Shockwaves Into Electrical Industry"]

[Text] **TELEMECANIQUE SA** is out to change the stereotyped image of the electrical industry.

This French-owned manufacturer of control, automation and distribution products — an industry worth R50m a year locally — has an elegant approach to its industrial and ecological environment.

Telemecanique has SA investments of R8m, and they include sponsorship of an electrical design award, and the Natural Heritage Programme.

Logic behind the design award is to inject excitement and motivation into the electrical industry, an environment in which company MD Eugene Wannenburg feels people were "just plodding along".

Involvement in protection of natural heritage, and the micro environment in particular, coincided with a move to the new R3,5m headquarters in Sandton last year. The company realised the necessity to consider environmental needs during development, and became so involved, they committed R30 000 to the programme, working with the SA Nature foundation as founder-sponsors.

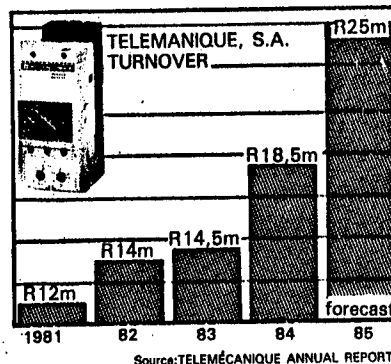
Good reasoning lies behind an image of solid commitment. With about 35 often erratic competitors in the electrical control and automation industry, Telemecanique wants to be set apart.

Including production at Telemecanique, local manufacturing of control and automation products accounts for at most 5% of products on the market. It is an industry dependent on imports, and virtually every manufacturer in the world is represented in SA.

"Every guy with a bakkie and an extra telephone in the bedroom is in business," says Wannenburg.

"They import control products from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan, and because government is not keen on protective import duties, it is unlikely that someone will come up with a programme for local manufacture."

Wannenburg sees this as the Catch-22 of his industry, as access to



the market is as easy as going out of business.

"They import a product today, go bankrupt tomorrow, and cause turmoil as replacement products are no longer available to users in South Africa.

"We would rather have five very strong competitors who, like us, have an overhead structure, millions invested, and are here to stay."

Telemecanique formed a new SA subsidiary in March, a joint venture in specialised crane control, named Hoist-Tec.

As things stand, the company has more than 30% of the local market-share, with a few other companies

accounting for between 10% and 20% each. The rest is divided among 30 small companies.

This is an advantage, as the company is "kept on its toes" to maintain marketshare, and with the low rand, a fiercer fight "has become a way of life."

Keeping up the way of life is paying off. Telemecanique forecasts a R25m turnover for this year.

Yet Wannenburg considers volume growth as more important, as the French parent company's profits increase in relation to larger volumes here.

La Telemecanique Electrique employs 9 000 worldwide, is quoted on the Paris stock exchange and goes back more than 60 years.

It has manufacturing plants in France, the US, Brazil, Singapore, Spain, and Ireland, and subsidiaries in 30 countries.

Wannenburg points out that, even if the parent company went back on its policy of expanding its share in SA, disinvestment would hardly affect product supply.

"We could source from any of the other manufacturing plants," he says, "or from any of the subsidiaries."

Telemecanique France is one of two groups in the country run on a points system. Apart from pay, all employees share in part of the profit according to the number of points allocated by position.

Largest single shareholder is the employees' trust fund, which administers the points system profit payout.

A measure of the company's innovative approach is that right now it's selling French products against Japanese competition in Japan.

Among the problems was one of identification, to sell the French product to people "who cannot even pronounce 'Telemecanique'."

This led to a partnership agreement with Omron, Japanese market leader in limit and proximity switches and relays.

Omron products are sold bearing the French company name.

There is also bridging of the technology gap, as Telemecanique has access to Omron's factories, and exchanges ideas on production automation.

In February, the company expanded its 12-year presence in the US by buying the Industrial Controls Division of the Gould group for R140m.

"Our success in South Africa," says Wannenburg, "cannot be divorced from the success of our parent company."

He sees innovation and specialisation as the base of their financial achievements, while constantly bearing in mind the three P's of people, product and price.

"We're given all the right ammunition to tackle the marketplace," he enthuses, "and customers associate us with marketing and product innovation."

He cites the example of their range of contactors (electro-magnetic switches), launched in 1973, and still copied by competitors 10 years later.

Growth in PLCs, a market worth some R20m, Wannenburg puts at 15% a year in SA.

SOUTH AFRICA

FUTURE OF FLEDGLING ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's fledgling aluminium industry is waging war on two fronts — at home and abroad.

At home, the industry recently persuaded the Board of Trade to double *ad valorem* import tariffs from 10% to 20% to protect it from cheap imports, and it is involved in a long-term campaign to make other industries aware of the metal's capabilities.

Abroad, it is faced with trying to export excess capacity on to a temporarily flooded world market.

Although both primary and secondary sectors of the industry generally welcomed the recent doubling of import tariffs, they did so with reservations.

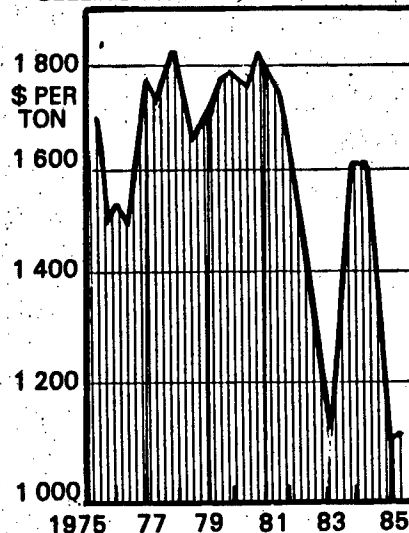
Alusaf, the country's only producer of primary aluminium, applied for the *ad valorem* tariff increase because the previous 10%, while cancelling out the cost advantage of cheap imports, was not sufficient to give local industry a competitive edge.

At a meeting called by the Aluminium Federation of South Africa (Afsa), the industry's umbrella body, representatives of all sectors of the industry agreed protection was necessary, but expressed concern with the way it was done.

The industry made a four-point submission to the Board of Trade, in which it accepted the need for protection because of the fluctuating world commodity market; agreed that while a 20% tariff was high the previous 10% was insufficient; accused the board of adopting an inflexible approach to tariff protection and said tariff code definitions were too broad.

The meeting was an important one for the aluminium industry, being the first

SELLING PRICE: ALUMINIUM INGOT



Source: FINANCIAL TIMES

time individual companies and industry organisations had worked out a common tariff approach.

Afsa represents nearly 100 companies and four associations — the Association of Architectural Aluminium Manufacturers, the Aluminium Fabricators' Association, the Aluminium Anodisers' Association and the Aluminium Stockists' Association.

According to Afsa executive director Tony Paterson: "It is important the industry as a whole puts forward a point of view."

The other main objective of the industry is to achieve greater penetration of domestic industry.

Paterson says the metal is still considered "exotic" by many manufacturers and therefore under-utilised in SA.

Of the 170 000 tons a year produced by Alusaf, he says, less than half is sold locally at the current domestic price of R5 400 a ton. The rest is sold overseas.

"Part of the reason for aluminium's under-exposure is that decision makers are, in the main, ill-trained in econotechnics analysis.

"Aluminium is a high-tech material; easy to utilise for a vast range of purposes from milk bottle tops, cooking foil, food and perishable wraps, to high voltage electrical conductors, automobile wheels, aircraft and spacecraft."

However, he believes new aluminium applications currently being tested could soon lead to an upsurge in use of the metal. These potential new applications include agricultural silos, coal trucks and mining equipment.

Overseas manufacturers are even more optimistic. George Kervern, head of the aluminium division of Pechiney of France, is excited about aluminium-lithium alloys for the aerospace industry. Bill Reynolds, president of Reynolds in the US, predicts aluminium will soon make major gains in the motor industry again.

For the South African aluminium in-

dustry, the sooner business picks up, the better.

Alusaf MD Rob Barbour has predicted the difficult conditions facing local industry will continue at least until the end of the year.

Markets for products, including flat rolled products and extrusion ingots, are 20-25% down on predictions, while the recession, interest rates and stock level reductions have all been blamed for the mill industry's difficulties.

The picture, particularly for Alusaf itself which won the 1984 State Award for Export Achievement, is not made any better by problems in overseas aluminium markets.

Industry analysts estimate the present world aluminium glut at between 400 000 and 500 000 tons, but cannot guess at how this will be reduced.

According to a recent report: "If market sentiment on prices changed, consumers would snap up tonnage to hedge against future price increases. But after the volatile swings of the past few years (see graph), no-one dares forecast price movements."

Afsa's Paterson insists, however, that export markets are the future for the local aluminium industry.

"The present exchange rates cry out for export exploitation."

SOUTH AFRICA

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY 'RATIONALIZATION' IMMINENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Alan Ruddock]

[Text] RATIONALISATION could be imminent for the over-traded fertiliser industry, says AECI director Chris von Solms.

He says some fertiliser companies may consider rationalising their operations — but adds he is happy with subsidiary Kynoch's present size.

Five manufacturers are competing for the depressed fertiliser business — Kynoch, Sasol, Triomf, Fedmis and Omnia. Von Solms says the industry is oversubscribed and the continuing overcapacity will ensure competitive prices.

"Consumers are squeezing manufacturers, but if they squeeze too much they will end up dependent on imported fertilisers."

Industry observers agree Omnia and Fedmis are the two companies most threatened. Omnia's resurgent share price in the past few weeks — despite heavy interim losses — has given rise to speculation that it is in line for a takeover.

Triomf — one of the troubled manufacturers — was thrown a lifeline in June by Nampo, the National Maize Producers' Organisation, which said it wanted to prevent the industry being dominated by Sasol and Kynoch.

While Von Solms expects demand for fertiliser to grow 12% this year, he points to the rand's depreciation as cause for concern.

"Prices will have to go up as the dollar price of raw materials rises."

The impact of rising raw material cost will be felt most by those companies without access to locally-produced nitrogen — which represents "a significant cost".

Again, it is Omnia, Fedmis and Triomf which must rely on imported supplies of nitrogen, although Fedmis has a limited local supply. Sasol and AECI provide their own production requirements.

SOUTH AFRICA

TIMBER INDUSTRY PLANS STRATEGY FOR SHORTFALL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Lawrence Bedford]

[Text]

NEW strategies to meet the shortfall in timber towards the end of the century are to be tabled before the Forestry Council within the next few months.

If accepted, it could mean that areas not traditionally associated with afforestation, such as the Eastern Cape and marginal agricultural land elsewhere, could become the focus for industry development.

Much of the exploratory work would have to be done in conjunction with homelands such as the Transkei.

The annual new plantings target figure of 39 000ha needed to provide additional supplies is not being met. Plantings have declined steadily over the last 10 years.

In 1983-1984, additional plantings were 8 979ha.

Shortages of hardwoods (wattle and gum) and mining timbers are expected in the next five years and softwoods (pine) for the pulp and paper industry towards the end of the century.

With both Mondi's new pulp and paper mill at Richard's Bay and the expanded Ngodwana mill of Sappi com-

LAWRENCE BEDFORD

ing slowly into full production, there should be a significant increase in demand for pulpwood from 1987 onwards.

The director of national forestry planning at the Department of Environment Affairs, Arn Arenhold, said yesterday the new thinking would go to the Forestry Council in October along with the latest report on current and forecast demand for roundwood.

The council, Environment Minister John Wiley's high-level advisory body, is likely to be advised that as the Eastern Cape has the potential for afforestation, the possibility exists that the ports of East London and Port Elizabeth could be used for shipping timber from the region to Richard's Bay.

Arenhold said other alternatives included the promotion of timber production on marginal agricultural land. Mining timber supplier Hunt Leuchars & Hepburn (HLH) had twice tapped sources in the Western Transvaal maize belt in recent years.

AFFORESTATION, PLANTATION AREA PLUS YIELDS

Year	Plantation area (ha)	% ±	Annual area afforested	% Ownership		Sawlogs & Veneer m ³	% ±	Yield mining timber t	% ±	Pulp-wood t	% ±
				Private	Public						
1970/71	1 024 935	—	—	67	33	2 672 800	—	1 894 100	—	1 977 700	—
1975/76	1 125 442	+9	25 468	68	32	3 099 300	+16	1 584 400	-16	2 830 900	+33
1980/81	1 095 157	-3	10 168	72	28	4 000 900	+30	1 959 600	+23	3 829 800	+45
1983/84	1 110 081	+1	8 978	70	30	4 129 061	+3	1 788 900	-8	3 800 500	-1

Source: Dept of Environment Affairs: Forestry Branch.

CSO: 3400/1076

SOUTH AFRICA

ESPIONAGE SHOWS INCREASE IN INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 85 p 8

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL espionage is on the increase in South Africa, said Mr Johan du Plooy of Investment Services in Johannesburg yesterday, at the 21st National Conference of the Security Association of South Africa.

It can range from the corner shop identifying a competitor's next promotional plans, to trying to elicit tender prices from rivals among large corporations.

In a recent study conducted by the US Bureau of Justice on employee theft, it was found that 75 percent of all employees steal at least once, said Mr Du Plooy. Industrial espionage is part of this web.

Money lost via industri-

al espionage has in the past been shrugged off as "shrinkage", but the amount can be as large as R145 million.

In a recent case, investigated by Mr Du Plooy, a company lost this amount due to leakage of tender prices by one of the senior management.

Employees are often guilty of contributory negligence in leaking information by bragging about company plans on products or leaving confidential reports lying around.

Methods used to elicit information include picking peoples brains at conferences and analysing a competitor's products, and using agents to infiltrate rival companies, tap phones, steal documents or offer bribes.

CSO: 3400/1089

SOUTH AFRICA

POOR TRANSPORT HAMPERING MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Influx control in South Africa may be dying but labour mobility is far from satisfactory according to Ms Hilary Shelton, 41-year-old visiting British Liberal Party MP who leaves Johannesburg tomorrow after a whirlwind look at the labour scene.

"The country's labour force is still not able to sell its labour freely," she told a symposium in Soweto's Biko Conference Centre yesterday.

She partly blamed poor transport which effectively barred township dwellers from seeking work beyond one or two easy access points.

"Influx control might have been 'reformed' but in its complicated way it continues to play a cat and mouse game with employees who are unable to market their labour freely," she said.

While union membership had grown phenomenally Ms Shelton said she welcomed the rationalisation of the number of unions. She noted "with

pleasure" that whites-only unions had become virtually irrelevant; that their membership had shrunk and their power had diminished.

Mr Maxwell Pillay of the United Trade Union Council said the emergence of a black managerial class was more noticeable than ever. Removal of the racial element had helped defuse certain areas of industrial conflict.

He added, however, that there appeared to be no let-up of the politicisation in black unions. He added that the "consciousness-raising effect" of unions on the black community generally has surged into a new awareness of the power of the black consumer and worker.

"The amount of industrial action being taken in South Africa has risen, especially action related to broader community issues. Compared with 1985, however, both management and unions display a more mature and practised approach to their power struggle."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ESCOM LOANS--Escom had no short-term overseas loans due for repayment by the end of the year and thus any difficulty in getting such loans rolled over did not enter its funding picture, Escom said at the weekend. Repayment of medium-term loans was taking place according to plan, and from available resources. Funding manager, Francois Botha, was responding to inquiries about Escom's ability to obtain foreign finance and the impact this might have on the local capital market. "At this stage we have virtually all the foreign finance we planned to raise this year," Botha said. "A certain portion of the foreign finance we require has already been firmly committed, very little by U.S. institutions." If there should be an additional requirement from the local market, the percentage increase won't be higher than that of the market as a whole." In response to concern that Escom's privatisation was on the way and that its stock would lose its prescribed investment status was premature, Botha said. "Our chairman, John Maree, has specifically said that privatisation is not a priority." In a move to help the investor, Escom was considering consolidating a number of its loans to reduce the total from 90 to perhaps 30, Botha added. "We shall soon be consulting major investors about this step."--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 4]

LAND EFFICIENCY STRESSED--The daunting challenges confronting South Africa's farmers in feeding the country's growing population were stressed by Minister of Agriculture, Greyling Wentzel, at a Pietersburg Boeredag at the weekend. Opening the event, Wentzel said there was so much talk of surpluses that the impression was created there was an unlimited food surplus and that farmers must, therefore, limit production. A recent survey by his department indicated this "was greatly exaggerated." The Meat Board's surplus for instance, represented only four to five weeks' of normal use this year. The surplus that could not be sold at reasonable prices was that from the dairy industry. Wentzel said that with South Africa's relatively swift population growth and the expected increase in per capita income, it was obvious the demand for food would continue to grow. A change of content in the consumer's food basket could also be expected. Against this background, agriculture had a promising future. Wentzel added that the advance in agricultural research, the application of research results, together with a fierce level of inflation, confronted agriculture with challenges that would make great demands on farmers management skills. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 2]

EXPORTS TO AFRICA--Exports to Africa are booming and could even hit a record high of R2 billion this year, says Safto (SA Foreign Trade Organization) Africa manager Jean-Pierre Caffin. Trade figures for the first 6 months show exports to Africa have soared 94.8 percent over the same period last year to R826 million. "If the current trend continues, trade with Africa will increase even more dramatically. Exports had dipped since 1980, but the figures for the first half of this year show they are shooting up. I believe the trend will accelerate." Caffin says he has experienced few problems in dealing with African countries. "They have all made their position on SA known. They have no diplomatic links and constantly state their opposition to apartheid. There is no hypocrisy in their trading with SA. "The depreciation of the rand has obviously helped, but SA is logistically an excellent source market. In SA we have the type of products that are suited to African conditions. "SA is the industrialised power south of the Sahara and African countries need manufactured goods. The only possible constraint on trade is not political but financial--their lack of sufficient foreign currency," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 85 p 1]

SURPLUS MEAT SALE NEGOTIATED--Our Pretoria news staff reports that negotiations to export South Africa's surplus red meat to the Soviet Union had already been well under way when they broke down due to the death of the former Russian leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko. According to our Pretoria staff, the vice chairman of the Meat Board and chairman of the National Meat Committee of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Fanie van Rensburg, told agricultural reporters in Pretoria that the country's 37,000-ton red meat surplus would have been exported to a large country outside the EEC, but he declined to name the country. Our Pretoria staff says it has it on good authority that the Soviet Union was involved in such negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/991

UGANDA

HISTORY OF POLITICAL SITUATION OUTLINED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 6 Aug 85 pp 11, 12

[Article: "Uganda in the Eyes of the World"]

[Text] (In Issue No 35 of 26 June 1985 we promised to serialise a report on Uganda produced by the London based Minority Rights Group. Below is a continuation of the report.)

At dusk in Kampala, a coordinated two-hour burst of gunfire by the army greeted the result, and gave warning to any who might have been tempted to dispute it. The next day, Obote appointed Paul Muwanga as vice-president and minister of defence, and soon afterwards announced a cabinet in which 42 out of 50 posts were to Protestants. There were between 25 and 30 results which the DP claimed had been falsified. But to have grounds for legal redress, it was necessary for each constituency agent to produce a signed copy of the results from his particular polling station. Over the next few days, DP agents were intimidated and beaten up, and several of the DP candidates who had disputed the count were imprisoned or forced to flee into exile. In fact, if the DP were to have won, as expected, of the 17 unopposed UPC seats, plus an additional 4, they would have achieved overall victory. But by this stage, it was too late. The COG had already issued its final report, with pages of detailed reportage that only emphasized the contradictions embodied in its closing sentence: 'Surmounting all obstacles, the people of Uganda, like some great tidal wave, carried the electoral process to a worthy and valid conclusion.' It is known that some of the team's members privately dissented from this view. It is also rumoured that Britain was keen to have the result--any result--speedily ratified, so as to avoid further bloodshed. The COG, notwithstanding its hard work and its largely excellent report, probably arrived too late and left too early to avoid outmanoeuvred by the UPC/Military Commission/Electoral Commission axis. A large number of the Ugandan people, including the supporters of the three defeated parties and even some individuals within the UPC, do not agree that the events of December 1980 constituted a valid electoral exercise.

6. The Guerrillas and the UNLA

After the elections, the stage was set for confrontation. The first guerrilla group to come into being, in July 1979, was the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), under the chairmanship of Amin's ex-minister of finance, Moses Ali.

Together with other smaller guerrilla groups in the area UNRF was largely made up of Amin's ex-soldiers, forced to flee by the liberation war and at this stage probably keen to rehabilitate the ex-president. UNRF's major West Nile operations began only after Obote's election victory, and between 1980 and 1982 its Lugbara, Madi and Kakwa fighters successfully held most of the northern part of West Nile, and eventually began to present themselves as a democratic group with a civilian leadership fighting to overthrow dictatorship. Despite further military successes in 1983, the UNRF has never fully recovered from the UNLA Christmas 1982 offensive.

The most disciplined and successful of the guerrilla groups, the National Resistance Army (NRA), began to operate from the bush in February 1981 under the military leadership of Yoweri Museveni, who had received his guerrilla training with Frelimo in Mozambique and fought a guerrilla war against Amin before being made minister of defence in Lule's UNLF government. Based in the Muwero, Mpigi, Mubende and Mukono districts of Buganda, it is largely made up of Bantu troops, notably the Baganda, Bairu, Bakiga and Banyoro--though several of its officers are Bahima. Although some of its leaders in the bush apparently have Marxist or left-wing leanings, the NRA as an organization shows little ideological bias.

The chairman of the NRA's political 'parent,' the National Resistance Movement (NRM), is the ex-president Yusuf Lule.

The Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), an urban guerrilla group based in Kampala, Mukono and Mpigi, operated with some success between February 1981 and September 1982. However, its unsuccessful attempt to establish camps in the bush in early 1982, combined with the abduction from Nairobi of its political chairman, Balaki Kirya, in July, and the departure of its military leader, Andrew Kayiira, in August, led to an irreversible decline in its fortunes, and it is a matter of some controversy as to whether it still exists as a fighting unit. Its membership was largely Bantu (notably Baganda) and Western-orientated.

Members of the above three groups originally received some degree of training and funds from Libya 'because no-one else would help,' but the arrangement terminated in 1983. Otherwise, they have gained almost all of their weaponry from attacks on UNLA bases and convoys.... Other smaller guerrilla groups include FEDEMU, which claims to have taken over the UFM forces, and which was led, until his abduction from Kenya in May 1984, by Laurence Ssemakula; and Charles Ssali's UDRU, believed by many to be fictitious. The principal objectives of all the main guerrilla groups include: liberation from dictatorship; the establishment of an interim government to restore human rights and security; the creation of a national army free from ethnic and religious divisions; and the introduction of democratic rule in the shortest possible period.

UPC's retention of power since the election has been heavily dependent on the support of the UNLA, which is now dominated by Acholi, Langi, and Iteso officers and troops. Scorched earth policies, and the wholesale killings of civilians, have been consistent features of regular army activities in areas such as West Nile and Buganda, not noted for their support of the government. Morale

is far from high. Obote, like Amin in 1979, does not command the sort of loyalty that encourages his troops to die for him--which perhaps explains the UNLA preference for attacking civilians rather than engaging the 'bandits,' as the government likes to term the guerrillas. (It is reported that some troops have had to be driven into battle at gunpoint.) In fact, the army is still very disorganized--there is for instance no proper documentation of the strength and disposition of its units. In June 1983, there were believed to be 18 battalions--theoretically making a total of some 20,000 men--but such is the level of unofficial, independent recruitment by commanders and other officers, that the national total could be nearer 40,000. (William Pike, in August 1984, suggests 16,000 or more regulars, and 23,000 militia.) Training and discipline are woefully inadequate, with officers disclaiming responsibility for the actions of their own men; neither have the efforts of instructors from Tanzania, North Korea, the Commonwealth, or Britain so far noticeably improved the situation. A British company, Falconstar, whose ex-SAS personnel were employed between 1982 and 1984 to train the paramilitary Special Force, was no more successful. After 4 years in power, the government has still made no systematic provision for army food, pay, clothing or housing, or any real attempts to return troops to barracks, or bring commanders into line. Some observers are beginning to question the received wisdom that the army is beyond the government's control, and are asking whether it is not actually in the UPC leadership's interest to perpetuate this interpretation.

Brief mention must also be made of internal splits within the army. Since 1981, an internal power struggle has been waged between the Acholi (who are largest single force in the army), and the Langi/Iteso. Each group is extremely wary of being dominated by the other, and thus recruitment has steadily escalated as the two factions have vied for power. Both of the most recent known plots on Obote's life (Kitgum 1981 and Gulu road, 1982) are said to have been Acholi-backed, and Acholis like the army commander Tito Okello, and Lt Col Basilio Okello have both been placed under house arrest at different times. Prime Minister Otema Allimadi has also been severely reprimanded for failing to report developments.

(to be continued)

CSO: 3400/1049

UGANDA

CONDITIONS SET BY POLITICAL PARTIES STATED

FEDEMU Conditions

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 6 Aug 85 pp 3, 10

[Text] The Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMU) has called upon the Military Council to release political detainees and guerrillas held in various prisons in the country. The call was made in a press release by the Field Commander of FEDEMU, Captain George Nkwanga who welcomed the overthrow of Obote's murderous, dictatorial and tribalistic regime.

Captain Nkwanga congratulated soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) upon the removal of Obote, thus saving Uganda from the shedding of incessant blood, abject poverty and misery. He assured the military council of cooperation but added that his movement's cooperation would be subject to a number of conditions.

Captain Nkwanga called upon the military council to do everything possible to end the indiscriminate killings and suggested that the proposed broad-based interim government should be formed from political parties which have been active in the country, adding that the military council should keep its promise of holding the general elections within 12 months.

Captain Nkwanga cautioned that "If the military council did not respond positively to FEDEMU's demands within 30 days, effective from 27 July 1985, they would resume fighting until they achieved objectives."

In yet another press release issued in Nairobi on 8 March 1985 and signed by the Acting Chairman of the FEDEMU, Dr David G. Iwanga, the movement has stipulated some more conditions and reiterated those it had given earlier regarding the proposed talks between the new leaders of Uganda on the one hand and political parties and the groups that have been fighting for the overthrow of Obote on the other. These include: 1. that the following parties be invited and involved in the talks; FEDEMU, NRA, Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), DP, CP, and UPM; 2. that the talks be held outside Uganda, preferably Kenya; 3. that persons who were closely identified with Obote's regime and its atrocities should be excluded; 4. That detainees be released before the projected conference; 5. that FEDEMU be allowed contact with all parties it believes are interested in peace and capable of contributing to peace, security and stability.

DP Conditions

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 6 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Members and supporters of the Democratic Party are anxious to know the position of the party with regards to the overthrow of dictator Obote and the formation of the new government. Following the formation of the interim government the DP, together with other political parties, were asked by the Military Council to sit together and hold discussions leading to the formation of a cabinet composed of all recognized political parties operating in the country.

The DP, therefore, agreed to participate in the discussions on the following conditions which were accepted by all other parties:

1. That the interim government must be one that is seen to be committed and able to bring about a cessation of fighting and a programme for which must be worked out as a matter of priority;
2. The interim government must be one that is seen to be acceptable and to enjoy the confidence of the people of this country and the international community;
3. The interim government must be committed to observe the rule of law and to stop immediately the violation of human rights and, in that regard, must release all political detainees forthwith;
4. The interim government must be committed to and must embark on an immediate programme to rehabilitate the war ravaged areas; and
5. The interim government must be able to lay out a programme for the holding of free and fair elections within the stipulated period of 12 months including the formulation of a viable National Constitution that will guarantee democracy, unity and peace in the country.

CSO: 3400/1049

UGANDA

OBOTE ORDERED TANZANIAN HIGH COMMISSION BOMBED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Fugitive former Uganda President Apollo Obote before his escape from Uganda ordered his henchmen to attack and bomb the Tanzanian High Commission in Kampala shortly before he was overthrown, MUNNANSI investigation desk has learned. Dr Obote is said to have been infuriated by the government of the Republic of Tanzania when it refused to give him military aid to prop his collapsing regime.

On 20 July around 6:30 p.m., the former president released soldiers detained at Luzira Maximum Security Prison and armed them to bolster up his military might which was ebbing out at a supersonic rate. Among the first to be released was Capt. Ageta who is very well known in and around Kampala for his excesses during the early days of Obote's second regime. Captain Ageta was arrested in 1982 and was described by the then Vice President and Minister of Defence (now the Prime Minister) Mzee Paulo Muwanga as being the most notorious in the Ugandan Army at the time.

Other army officers whom former President Obote released with Captain Ageta included 2d Lt. Agaba who was responsible for the massacres at Ombachi, a mission in Northwest Uganda and 2d Lt. Mokiri who is also well known for having committed serious crimes against Uganda. After screening, the soldiers were separated from the rest of the prisoners and were told by the OC Upper Prison that a high-ranking officer was going to address them early in the morning. The high-ranking officer turned out to be Captain Ageta who was seen [word indistinct] through papers that were believed to have been lists of names. In this exercise, he was helped by 2d Lt. Peter Mugasha, who is believed to have bombed Museveni's house at Makindye in 1984. At around 2:00 a.m., lorries were seen parking outside the main gate of the prison. At the same time the then Army Chief of Staff was Smith Opon Acak was seen entering the prison with another man who was dressed in Kawunda suit.

The followed the loading of detainees soldiers on to the vehicles which whisked them away. The next day on 26 July, very early in the morning at around 7:30 the same vehicles returned to the same spot. This time all the soldiers who had not been taken the previous night were released and taken out. Among them were: 2d Lt. Kigozi, 2d Lt. Kuwanuka, 2d Lt. Ddungu, 2d Lt. Mugulumali, 2d Lt. Kakuru, 2d Lt. Agaba, Lt. Anthony, Sgt. Wusawa, Pt. Maata, 2d Lt. Isali, Herbert, Ohek, Otim, Omara, Mugisha, Amos, and several others including soldiers who were serving their prison sentences.

UGANDA

BRITISH, INDIAN COMMUNITIES' EXODUS DUE TO LAWLESSNESS

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 6 Aug 85 pp 5, 6

[Text] The British, Indian and some other communities who have been living in Uganda and engaged in various activities were up to last Sunday continuing to leave Uganda in panic.

British nationals who were among the first to pack off gave two main reasons for their going: the general state of lawlessness that was obtaining in the country following the downfall of Obote's regime and the political uncertainty.

Answering questions by our reporter, one high-ranking diplomat in the British High Commission denied that any one of the staff of the High Commission intended to leave. He said that only the dependants of diplomats and other British subjects were leaving for fear of the security of their person and property. He said that before they took the decision to evacuate their nationals the High Commission had tried in vain to seek assurance from those who had taken over power that their community would be safe. He added that any future action by the High Commission would depend on developments in the country. "The High Commission would be open for normal business from Monday, 5 August 1985," he assured MUNNANSI.

Asked if he knew whether some other diplomats from elsewhere in Europe were taking similar action, he replied that although he was not certain, he had heard that Italy, France and a host of other West European countries were to follow suit. "This, however, is only a temporary measure," he asserted.

The Indian community which had been along the last to go, left this last weekend. Approached by our reporter at the Indian High Commission, where a convoy of vehicles lined up in readiness to take them to the Uganda-Kenya border, they said that they had made up their minds to leave because almost all their property had been looted, thus being left with no means of livelihood. One young man told the reporter that on top [of] having lost over 90 percent of his possessions, he viewed the ousting of Obote a major setback for the Indian community. He said that with Obote out of power in Uganda, the Indians, the bulk of whom had returned to Uganda, saw no future in their continued stay.

Most Indians were unwilling to talk to anyone, especially pressmen. One elderly lady when approached by our reporter shrugged her shoulders and complained that the press had been against their return to Uganda and repossession of their property. She said that she did not want to talk with people who had no interest in them.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Uganda General Tito Okello has called on groups that have hitherto been seeking the overthrow of Obote's government to enter into talks with his administration with a view to iron out the remaining problems. General Tito has offered to go to any place acceptable to the fighting groups for talks with them.

In a broadcast over Radio Uganda, General Tito was quoted as having given Monday, 12 August 1985, as the date for talks with the fighting groups. One such group is FEDEMU whose leaders have indicated they have no objection in principle to the talks suggested by the Military Council.

As for the political and security atmosphere in Kampala, knowledgeable observers have reported remarkable improvement. There has been an appreciable decline in the general chaos that followed the military take-over and the number of armed soldiers in the city during day time has noticeably been reduced. As a result most members of the general public have resumed their normal duties and much of the debris left over after the extensive looting of business premises has been removed.

CSO: 3400/1049

UGANDA

NONPOLITICAL PEACE MOVEMENT FORMS

EA052248 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Plans to launch a movement to work for peace have been announced in Kampala. It will be known as Ugandans for Peace. Its office is in Impala House. The interim secretary for the movement, Mr (Israel Mayengo), told newsmen in Kampala today that the Ugandans for Peace is nonpolitical but not apolitical. Membership is open to all peace-loving Ugandas.

Mr (Mayengo) further explained that the movement will put up no candidate for public office. It is a nonprofit organization concerned only with peace. The primary objective of the Ugandans for Peace is to devise ways and means of bringing about lasting peace. Emphasis will be put on encouraging the principle of pacific settlement of disputes.

Mr (Mayengo) said in line with this, all registered members of the associations strongly support the Nairobi peace talks. He also proposed that after those talks, a roundtable peace conference representing a cross-section of all interests would be convened. Within a few days the Ugandans for Peace will hold a public rally to launch a peace crusade.

Mr. (Manengo) told newsmen that the archbishop of Kampala, Cardinal Nsubuga, Bishop Kauma of Namerembe, the chief Kadhi, bishop of the Seventh Day Adventist church had agreed to be present and to offer prayers for peace. Prof Senteza Kajubi of Makerere University is interim chairman of the crusade for peace.

In another effort stressing the need for work for peace in Uganda, the National Council of Women has announced plans to hold a peace walk to express solidarity of Uganda women towards peace in the country. In an announcement issued today the secretary general of the council, Mrs (Thori Nachum), invited all women's organizations and all peace-loving women in the country to come out and participate in the walk which will start from city square tomorrow at 10:00 am. It will end at Parliament Buildings.

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END